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First U. S. Bombs Fall on Bucharest; Caroline Raid Blasts Japanese Ships; War Claims of $6,500,000,000 Settled

More Cleanup Violators; Postwar Work Studied; French Communists Win

The World's Day—April 4, 1944

Boston: 450 More Get Legal Notices in Cleanup

Four hundred and fifty additional legal notices were being prepared by the Public Health Department today to be served on violators of the City of Boston's "Cleanup" campaign. [Page 2.]

A test of the Massachusetts law forbidding obscenity in printed matter was launched today as Cambridge police notified Abraham Isenstadt, proprietor of the Cambridge Law Book Shop, that he would be served with a misdemeanor summons for voluntarily selling a copy of Lillian Smith's banned "Strange Fruit" to Bernard deVoto, Easy Chair Editor of Harper's Magazine. [Page 2.]

State payment of a pension to Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, equal to the regular retirement rate, is proposed in a resolve filed today by Senator Robert L. Lee (D) of Boston. Mr. Goodwin, who will retire on Aug. 1, is not now eligible for a regular pension.

Trial of Barnet Welansky, who is now serving sentence in the Massachusetts State Prison Colony at Norfolk, on charges of Federal tax evasion, will begin next Tuesday in Federal Court. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., today signed a writ of habeas corpus calling on the prison officials to produce Mr. Welansky in Court on that day.

Paper users themselves were urged to organize a campaign of wastepaper salvage by Ellsworth Geist, Advertising Manager and Merchandizing Director of S. D. Warren Company, Boston paper firm, at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon today in Hotel Statler. [Page 4.]

Washington: 54 Million to Need Postwar Jobs

"Reasonably full employment" after the war will require jobs for 54,000,000 persons, 4,000,000 more than are at work now, according to Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Ambassador Hector David Castro of El Salvador disclosed a cable from his Government reporting "a small subversive movement" in the Central American Republic that was quickly put under control.

Reduction of 46,000,000 pairs of shoes and a possible drop of 20 per cent in cotton textiles for civilians are in prospect, the War Production Board disclosed. [Page 3.]

Abandonment of passenger car tire inspection was announced by the Office of Price Administration. Effective April 20, only motorists asking replacement tires will be required to submit inspection certificates.

The United States Government has been working with Great Britain for some time to prevail on Portugal to stop shipping to Germany the strategic ore, wolfram, from which tungsten is made, Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed.

In Europe: Two French Communists Appointed

French Communists have finally won a place on the French Committee of National Liberation. Appointment of Fernand Grenier, former leader of the French Underground movement, and Francois Billoux, former member of the Communist Party's political bureau, to the Committee has just been announced. This ends more than six months of negotiations between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the French Communist Party.

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed that Russia had sent to Britain in advance the text of its statement to Rumania denying any territorial claims there. He cited this to the House of Commons as "a particularly satisfactory example of the operation of consultation machinery between the Allies."

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, has asked for a seat on the Council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He stressed the urgent need of relief in Yugoslavia areas already liberated, and expressed concern over the fact that UNRRA Director-General Herbert H. Lehman has gone to Cairo for consultations with the Yugoslav Government in exile.

Paul Marion, Secretary of State in the Vichy Government, was killed by a revolver shot when leaving the Hotel Esplanade, according to a Reuters dispatch from Vichy transmitted by the Associated Press from London.

Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, the Duke of Alba, has returned to London after more than two months of consultations with government officials in Madrid, it was announced in London.

War Secretary Sir James Grigg, told the House of Commons that he was "generally satisfied" that the reports of correspondents on the military situation in Italy represented the true picture of operations there.

Neutral travelers bringing news from Germany to neutral countries will be arrested and accused of military espionage upon their return to the Reich, a German Foreign Office spokesman has warned.

Debate on the Atlantic Charter as it applies to Germany was postponed indefinitely in the House of Lords, after an appeal from Lord Cranborne for patience and a warning that an expression of views now might do more harm than good.

National: Texas to Ask Rehearing on Negro Vote

Texas will ask for a rehearing of the United States Supreme Court ruling that Negroes can vote in the State's Democratic primaries, Gov. Coke R. Stevenson said after conferring with Attorney General Grover Sellers in Austin.

Wisconsin's Republican preferential primary is being watched in political circles as a test of strength between Wendell L. Willkie, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen.

About 800 employees in the seamless tube mill of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Aliquippa, Pa., voted to return to work after a one-day strike which the company said resulted from removal of an American flag erected by workers. A foreman had removed it from a crane runway, declaring it was in danger of becoming spotted with oil.

Stassen-for-President headquarters in Saint Paul, Minn., announced that the name of Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen will not be entered in the Oregon presidential primaries.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Railroad Men Want ICC Order Nullified

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 4 (AP)—Four railroad labor organizations have asked Federal District Court here to restrain enforcement of an order suspending State laws limiting the number of cars in a train.

The legislation was suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1942, for the duration.

The plaintiffs, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Trainmen, contended the ICC action was injurious to employees they represent, and that the ICC lacked authority to issue its order.

Oklahoma's limitation law has been upheld in the courts. It sets a maximum of 70 freight cars or 16 passenger coaches.

Brief Session Of Legislature Seems Doomed

Bay State solons hold party caucuses and vote to consider veterans' aid measures.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects of a lengthy special session of the Massachusetts Legislature developed today when, shortly after the session opened at 11 a. m., administration leaders lost their battle to block consideration of proposals for a $300 World War II bonus and other veterans' aid.

Overriding Governor Saltonstall's wishes that the session be confined to his own special message legislation to broaden absentee voting for men and women in the armed service and to extend public safety laws, Republican and Democratic caucuses voted to act on the veterans' measure at the special session.

Action of the caucuses makes certain the reference of these proposals to a legislative committee for consideration and report. The measures are expected to be opened directly to the Legislative Committee for Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Thus the veterans' legislation becomes the major issue before the special session, despite the desires of the Governor.

That the session will adopt "a fair and substantial" bonus and provide additional hospital facilities for veterans of World War II was confidently predicted by Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, Senate Republican Floor Leader.

While Senator Francis said he strongly favored a veterans' bonus he added that he was opposed to the lump sum bonus proposed by the Democratic commission minority. He is backing a bonus based on each individual's length of service in the armed forces.

The Fairhaven Senator also filed a bill to extend voting privileges to members of the armed forces or veterans of World War II who are 18 years of age or over. Now the voting age is 21 years. But such legislation to be considered must gain a four-fifths majority vote in each branch. Furthermore, Legislative experts insist that to change the voting age requires a constitutional amendment, a long process.

Brief Session Urged

In his call the Governor had urged a brief session, indicating that the business could be dispatched in two or three days at the most.

And today, shortly after the session opened, he still insisted that the session should be confined to the subjects in his message. At a press conference he told reporters:

"The subject matter for consid-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

WPB reports on 9,502 contracts canceled; Avalanche expected when peace comes.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—While Congress continues to delay and debate legislation on war-contract termination, war contracts with over-all valuation of more than $6,500,000,000 already have been settled, and the majority of the 9,502 such cases listed today by the War Production Board were settled without any claim against the Government, it was disclosed. Also, of the claims that have been settled, the settlement, the WPB reports, has amounted to about 75 per cent of the sums claimed.

While these figures suggest that the present handling and settlement of war contracts that have been terminated is being cared for adequately, it would, for two reasons, be misleading to conclude that today's comparative success will continue tomorrow.

First, the present number of contracts terminated and their value, though substantial, are but a drop in the bucket to the number and value that will appear when peace comes. While one can empty a glass of water with a straw, it would be foolhardy, even dangerous, to dry to duplicate the success in the case of the Atlantic Ocean.

Shortage of Materials Now

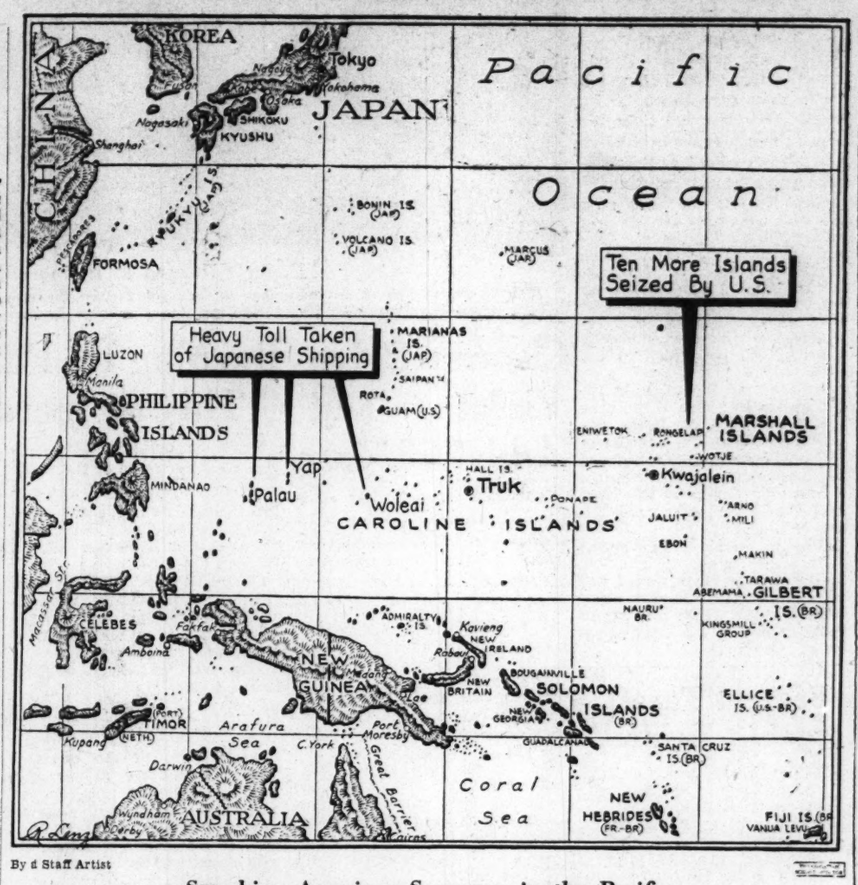
Second, the shortages of materials for war production and of goods sought after by consumers make it a simple thing to get rid of obsolete war goods of practically any type now. Factories are crying for materials of all kinds. Consumers are combing the stores for goods of every kind and description. What is practically priceless one day becomes a drug on the market the next.

Today, materials are practically priceless. When peace comes and contract cancellations become indiscriminate, the value of the materials involved must necessarily fall.

Both the Baruch report and the testimony of its architects and chosen administrators urge that goods, materials, and objects declared surplus or excessive through contract cancellations or for other reasons be disposed of as soon as possible. Today's market will fetch a good price. Tomorrow's is not expected to.

But back to the WPB analysis of terminated contracts, which it should be emphasized goes only up to last October. The past six months then are not included in

Continued on Page 12, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Smashing American Successes in the Pacific

This comprehensive map of the Central Pacific battlefront shows where the American naval task force operating in the Carolines has taken a heavy toll of Japanese shipping and where 10 more islands have been seized in the Marshalls group, once strongly held by the Japanese.

Russian forces press into Rumania as Allied airmen disrupt German supply lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American bombers have carried out the first raid of the war on the Rumanian Capital of Bucharest, while an American naval task force has struck another heavy blow at Japanese shipping in the Carolines.

The attack on the Rumanian Capital was made in "considerable strength" this morning by Italy-based Fortresses and Liberators, accompanied by Lightnings and Thunderbolt fighters. The bombers flew within a few miles of the Ploesti oil fields which, incidentally, are now within an hour's flying time of Russian-held airdromes.

The raid on Bucharest followed by less than 24 hours an American daylight and British night assaults on Budapest.

These trip-hammer aerial blows at the Rumanian and Hungarian Capitals are part of a co-ordinated pincers movement by Anglo-American air power and Russian land power against Germany's vital Balkan supply lines.

In pressing 11 miles inside Rumania, the Russians are threatening the main German communications link just west of the Carpathians, while the British and American air forces are seeking to knock out the two main transfer points of this line. The attack against Bucharest also may be intended to speed Rumania's withdrawal from the war.

Latest dispatches from the Eastern Front indicate the Russians are only eight miles from Jassy, key Rumanian rail town, and are tightening their siege lines around Odessa. A Moscow announcement said Marshal Zhukov's forces had killed 183,310 Germans and captured 24,950 in March alone.

Meanwhile in Washington, Navy Secretary Knox announced that all enemy vessels caught at anchor at Palau, Woleai, and Yap in the American task force raid on the Carolines were sunk or damaged.

The number of vessels hit is not known, but presumably it was substantial.

In addition to the craft caught at anchor, Mr. Knox disclosed, one Japanese warship was "sunk near Palau and two near Woleai."

The Secretary's mention of Woleai and Yap is the first intimation that these islands were included in the raid on Palau, which began March 30 and continued through April 1. Woleai has an exceptionally good harbor and Yap has been an important Japanese communications center.

Apparently the operations against the Carolines were on an even greater scale than originally supposed. First reports of the attack on Palau had told of enemy warships fleeing westward toward the Philippines as the American force drew near.

Thus far known American losses are 8 fighter planes, 11 bombers, and 8 torpedo planes. There is no indication that any American warships were sunk or damaged.

The eagerly awaited report on the Carolines attack was only one of four important decisions over the Japanese announced by the Navy today. Fourteen more Nipponese vessels were disclosed to have been sunk by American submarines. It was made known that Navy and Marine aviators and antiaircraft crews have shot down 4,316 Japanese planes since the war started.

South Stirred by Ruling Giving Vote to Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—The Supreme Court's 8-to-1 decision theoretically enfranchising millions of southern Negroes has stirred a rumbling throughout the South that may have a crucial bearing on the forthcoming Presidential election.

The number of Negroes who actually will vote this year in southern primaries heretofore "white" will depend, in practice, not upon the Supreme Court's decision that they are legally entitled to vote, but on the success of Southern politicians in getting around the decision.

That they are determined to do this is plainly evident in their practically unanimous criticism of the eight Supreme Court justices who gave the Negro his biggest legal victory in years and their kind words for the one dissenter, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, who objected to the Court's overthrowing its 1935 decision which unanimously upheld the ban against Negro voting.

Roosevelt Appointees

Since President Roosevelt appointed all but two members of the present Court—Mr. Justice Roberts and Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone—he undoubtedly will be blamed by many Southerners for the decision.

Even self-contained Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said after the Court's decision yesterday that the party primary should be regarded as a "voluntary association of a group of voters" and not the business of the Government "beyond mere punishments for fraud."

The Court based its decision yesterday on the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, written in 1870, providing that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Typical Southern reaction of politicians came from Representative Nat Patton (D) of Texas, whose own State's "white primary" was at stake. "Our Democratic people in Texas," he predicted confidently, "will find some way to work out a Democratic primary for white folks. The Negroes don't want to vote in an election that's not for them." His colleague, Representative Lindley Beckworth (D) of Texas, also predicted that "the people of Texas will suitably take care of the situation for Texas."

Showdown Expected

Their confidence was questioned, however, by liberal and Negro leaders in Washington, who said Texans would find it difficult to keep Negroes from voting if they have paid their poll tax. A showdown may come in the district of Representative Martin Dies (D) of

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Bevin Pledges Action to Stop Miners' Strike

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—The Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, declared today that the pre-invasion strike of Yorkshire coal miners had created "a great crisis in the whole structure of industrial relations" and that drastic action must and would be taken at once to prevent a disruption of the war effort.

With more than 80,000 Yorkshire miners still idle despite urgent pleas of Government and union leaders, Mr. Bevin told the Civil Engineer Construction Conciliation Board that the situation is "worse than if Hitler had bombed Sheffield and cut our communications."

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—Cuts up to 25 per cent in coal, fuel, and coal gas supplies for industry, transport, and domestic fireplaces in Britain are today bringing home to the public how seriously this country's war front is being

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State and Museum Art Schools In Postwar Merger Advocated

Tentative plans to combine the Massachusetts School of Art and the Museum of Fine Arts School at the close of the war were disclosed today by Governor Saltonstall.

Denying that the recent decision to share the Massachusetts School of Art building on Brookline Avenue with the State Department of Public Health was part of a "scheme" to liquidate the State art school, the Governor said that the move could be termed a "wartime necessity" in the interest of maintaining the health of the people of Massachusetts.

The postwar plans to combine the Massachusetts School of Art with the Museum school—a move which most officials of the Museum and of the State school believe would be mutually beneficial—are still in the talking stage, the Governor said.

Glad to Co-operate

Governor Saltonstall has already received assurances from Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, that both the Council of the Museum School and the trustees of the Museum would be glad to cooperate with the Commonwealth after the war in some plan for merging the two schools.

No final understanding has been reached, in view of the fact legislative action would be required to affect a permanent change in the status of the Massachusetts Art School. But one proposal under consideration is admittedly the combining of the two schools in the building of the Museum Art School, 230 Fenway, now occupied by the Navy.

This would mean, of course, that the Massachusetts Art School would surrender its present home, presumably to the Department of Public Health which at present is seriously handicapped for lack of space and anxious for adequate facilities in the city's medical center where the school is located.

Housing Needs

In discussing the decision to turn over one wing of the Art School building to the Department of Public Health the Governor emphasized the critical housing needs of the Health Department which he said had recently been aggravated by the loss of space in

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

He Wants Ship Named For 'Guy Who Pays'

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A Lewiston, Maine, taxpayer has stood it long enough. He wants a ship named for "John Q. Public"—the forgotten man, he says.

In a letter to Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine the unidentified writer said the nation's merchant fleet bears the names of every type of hero and prominent citizen imaginable but none has been named for the little guy who pays the bills.

Notes, Symbols, Shorthand All in Shaw's 'Phony' Alphabet

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—The latest Shavian mystery is solved.

The 42-letter alphabet, for the establishment whereof Mr. G. Bernard Shaw declares himself ready to offer his whole fortune, is a variation of a phonetic system invented by Henry Sweet, famous Oxford professor.

Professor Sweet was a man whose ability to tell where a person came from by the sounds he emitted suggested to Mr. Shaw the central idea of his play "Pygmalion."

However, there are other systems that, according to Mr. Shaw, are equally as good as the phonetic method of Professor Sweet, and it appears that the successful adoption of any of these would qualify for Mr. Shaw's alluring challenge.

"All shorthand systems—and I write all my plays and books in Pitman's—all shorthand systems have 42 symbols, except those that have 41," Mr. Shaw said on April 1 in the drawing room of his home at Ayot St. Lawrence, one of the most pleasant of Hertfordshire villages.

Idea Not New

"There is nothing new in the idea of an alphabet of 42 letters," Mr. Shaw continued. "What is new is an economic argument in support of it. That is what I have discovered. That is my part of the business."

I had driven to Mr. Shaw's home in some trepidation. A few days ago the taxi driver after taking my fare to the gates of Mr. Shaw's home inquired, "Are you a journalist? Because if you are, I will wait. Journalists don't stay long at Mr. Shaw's house."

But I needn't have worried. Mr. Shaw was at the bottom of his

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Balkan Satellites Shaken By Second Allied Air Front

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, April 4—Now that heavy bombers are setting out more than 500 at a time from Allied airfields in Italy and attacking targets so near the Russian Front that their pilots would have a far shorter run to land behind the Soviet lines than to return to the bases from which they started, the Allies' second air front is beginning to play an important part in the preliminaries to the over-all European strategy that is shaping up.

Those preliminaries are estimated to be costing the Allies something like 12 airmen for every German flier written off as a result of them, but the American and British bomber losses destroy the fruits of a vastly greater number of production man hours than represented by the toll of Nazi fighter planes shot down.

Axis Morale Hit

But these are the inevitable penalties of taking and sustaining from Britain and Italy a "round-the-clock" air offensive designed to systematically destroy both the present luftwaffe aircraft in action and intended replacements before they can get into action. The nearer these are caught to the designers' drawing boards, the better.

At the present time, those are the two main objectives of the current Allied air onslaught from the west and south. But the sky campaign in which Italian-based aircraft are to play an ever-increasing part is serving other valuable purposes as well. It is impeding Geerman preparations to cope with the full-scale amphibious attack they have been told is coming from the west. It is striking hard at the morale of the German people and those of Axis satellite countries at a time when this is being tested severely by the relentless Russian advances and the rising threat of the vast Allied forces concentrated in Britain.

It is having repercussions on the political situation in countries which formerly were considered outside the effective reach of the

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'This Is the Army' Makes Naples Debut

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—Irving Berlin's show "This Is the Army" opened April 3 before a capacity, all-soldier audience in the San Carlo Opera House.

The soldiers sent some strange new echoes through the San Carlo's rafters, singing "Alexander's Ragtime Band" under the composer's leadership.

Balkans:

American Bombers Attack Bucharest

Allied headquarters in Italy said big bombers of the 15th Air Force subjected Bucharest to its first United States aerial bombard-

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Bay State Solons Meet; Action on Bonus Looms

Continued from Page 1

eration by the special session of the Legislature has been discussed thoroughly by me with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. We are agreed that my message covers the topics for which there is need for legislation at this time. Our job now—all of us at home—is to help our boys win the war.

Made Provision

"I have repeatedly expressed my belief that concern for our returning veterans is second only in our minds to winning the war as speedily as possible. With great foresight the Legislature at its last session made provision for a broad program benefitting home-coming soldiers, which, on reliable opinion, is sufficient to cover present contingencies. It seems to me that further State action must depend to a large degree on the course of Federal legislation, and there will be time to consider State action at future regular sessions of our Legislature with greater justice to the veterans and to all our people."

Delivering his special message to a joint session of the House and Senate the Governor reminded the legislators today that they had been assembled to "make it possible for every Massachusetts man and woman in the armed forces and the attendant services to exercise their franchise in the National election, Nov. 7."

"Fortunately," he continued, "you have had the foresight to have taken most of the necessary steps."

Legislation adopted at the regular session last year did much to pave the way for soldier voting in Massachusetts.

Chief Problem

"The principal problem," the Governor added, "is one of providing sufficient time for ballots to be received and returned from those men and women wherever they may be on our far-flung battlefronts.

"At my request the Secretary of State and the House and Senate counsel have drafted the necessary legislation to accomplish this result. . . .

"The change in election dates make it necessary to make available for immediate expenditure certain appropriations granted the Secretary of State in the fiscal year 1945. It does not involve any new or additional expenses."

The Governor proposed that the September 19 State primaries be moved to July 11 to extend the absentee voting time.

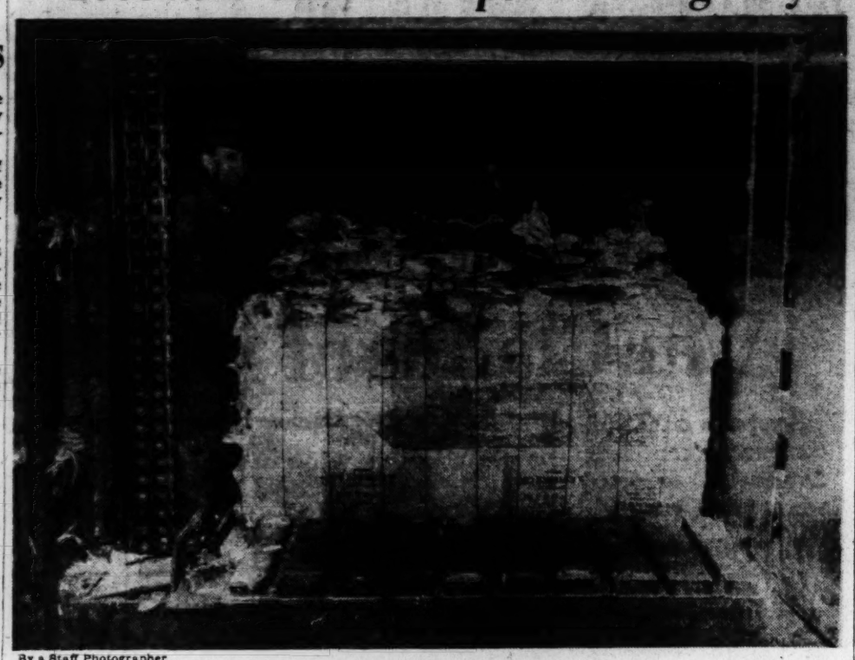
Commission Report

Chief factor in the possible extension of the session beyond the two or three days hoped for by the Governor appeared to be the minority report of the Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation which contains specific recommendations for adoption of a $300 cash bonus for service men and women, construction of a 200-bed wing at the Chelsea Veterans Hospital and erection of a new 500-bed hospital for veterans in central Massachusetts. It also called for establishment of "veterans centers" in every community of over 5,000 population in the State.

The filing of the minority report, signed by seven Democratic members of the Commission, was made possible by the decision of the Republican majority to file a report which made no reference to bonus legislation at this time and recommended only a 100-bed wing at Chelsea.

Although permissible under the law establishing the Commission, the decision to file a report was viewed in some quarters as a political blunder which may prove embarrassing to the administration at this time.

Brookline Collects Paper in a Big Way



By a Staff Photographer

Paper Salvaged at Incinerator

A 1,200-pound bale of mixed paper is shown [illegible] incinerator, where workers sort waste paper and coming out of a compressing bin at the Brookline [illegible] salvage approximately 12 tons daily.

Cleanup Drive Violator List Adds 450 More

Four hundred and fifty additional legal notices were being prepared by the Public Health Department today to be served on violators of the City of Boston's "Cleanup" campaign drive. These notices give owners or tenants of property 24 hours in which to remedy unsanitary conditions found by inspectors.

Francis Donovan, inspector in charge of field work of the sanitation division of the Health Department, said that 15 persons had been caught throwing garbage into alleys in the South End. He went into the Central Municipal Court today and applied for complaints against two of the 15, stating that he was going to use these as test cases.

Mr. Donovan is not certain whether the usual ordinance on which they proceed to prosecute, namely, maintaining a nuisance, will hold in these cases. There is a city ordinance, however, which specifies that no person shall dump refuse except in a place approved by the Public Health Commissioner.

If the courts rule that this doesn't cover the cases involved, then the Health Department intends to seek measures which will, Mr. Donovan declared.

The maximum penalty for the latter offense is $10 fine for each violation.

Hearing has been set for Friday.

According to Frederick Fitzgerald, in charge of administrative work in the Health Department, two other cases were disposed of in Dorchester Municipal Court this morning. Both, however, originated before the present drive started. One offender was fined $10; the other case was filed; but both were brought in on charges of maintaining unsanitary conditions on their premises.

Three summonses were obtained this morning in Roxbury Municipal Court against three tenants in that area for violation of the sanitary regulations, and seven additional cases are now being prepared by the Health Department for entry in various district courts tomorrow.

Burning Up Paper, Nay! Nay! This Incinerator Salvages It

Papermen estimate that about 50 per cent or more of the waste paper in the ordinary home still goes to the city dump, despite concerted salvage efforts to the contrary, but in Brookline it is a different story.

Out in the Chestnut Hill section at the town incinerator, which is inconspicuously set into a landscape full of shrubs and rhododendrons, mixed paper is salvaged by the ton, often at the rate of about 12 tons a day.

It is one of the few incinerators of its kind in New England, for only 30 per cent of the refuse which arrives at the depot is burned. The other 70 per cent, which consists of rags, bottles, magazines corrugated boxing, newspapers, and other waste papers, is completely salvaged. No garbage is handled here.

Last month, 540,000 pounds of valuable mixed waste paper and corrugated boxing materials—almost half the amount collected in salvage drives in Boston last month—were shipped by the incinerator to near-by paper and paperboard mills where cartons and waterproofed wrapping papers are being manufactured for the delivery of war goods overseas. And the salvaging of papers is worth while today, for mixed paper is worth $14 a ton, while salvaged corrugated boxing is valued at $23 per ton.

This unique paper saving arrangement employs four of Brookline's fleet of large collection trucks which collect the combustible refuse set out by Brookline citizens, and which maintain a steady flow of waste paper to the incinerator depot. There, amid much dust, the segregation of corrugated boxes, magazines and mixed papers into separate piles takes place, as the tons of paper pass down a conveyor belt.

After the corrugated boxes and magazines and rags have been separated from the other mixed papers, they are pressed into 1,200-pound bales, and delivered almost immediately to near-by paper mills which are hungry for more and more waste paper.

Largest Part Of Farm Cash Is From Milk

New England farmers are now working in the largest war plant in the United States, asserted J. H. Fransden, of the Department of Dairy Industry, Massachusetts State College, in an interview here today. He added that "the man in the dairy plant is as important as the man on the farm, for both are helping in the production of food needed by our armed forces.

"Farmers who are engaged in the production of milk are doing their part in the production of what is generally admitted to be the world's best food," he said. "And that applies, whether it goes to market in the form of fluid milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, or milk powder.

15 P. C. of All Farm Income

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Fransden added, "milk is the largest source of farm cash, and last year it represented 15 per cent of all farm income—larger than the income from cattle or hogs, twice as large as the income from cotton, three times as large as that from wheat, and five times that from tobacco.

"One out of every 15 families," Mr. Fransden continued, "is dependent upon milk for a livelihood, in one form or another.

"Food will win the war and write the peace, and, as we note critical shortages of some foods, we might quite appropriately say that food will win the war and write the peace—if we have the food.

"In times of war, we should not overlook the value of skim milk, usually termed a by-product of the dairy industry. Skim milk, if used at all in the home, is generally used apologetically," Mr. Fransden pointed out. "But, in the by-products of the dairy industry skim milk, there are aproximately 1,192,466,000 pounds of protein, or 43 per cent as much as in all the beef, pork, and mutton consumed in the United States.

Must Produce More Milk

"A defense or war program, looking ahead to adequate feeding of large populations, must husband all its resources," he continued. "We must learn to use more and more of these valuable foods for human beings. The manner in which this milk protein shall be used is largely a matter of economics. In Europe, for instance, the population consumes normally a relatively small amount of meat per capita and a far greater proportion of milk solids than we have consumed.

"New England farmers," Mr. Fransden stated, "have been asked by the Government to join hands with their fellow workers throughout the country to produce more milk and other food products—to join hands and work together to do the biggest job they've ever tackled. They must join hands because only by sharing their resources with their neighbors can the job be completed on time. New England farmers are working in the largest war plant in the United States today."

Better Transport by Air Is Sought for Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4 — Rhode Island businessmen are closely following the deliberations of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington where the future arrangement of airlines serving this area and the rest of New England is being worked out.

Decisions of the Board will affect airline transportation for Boston and many other New England cities, but in some respects the decisions will affect the Providence section more acutely than the others, businessmen here believe, because few if any city areas of this size elsewhere in the nation are dependent on so few transport lines. Only one railroad and only one airline serve the Providence area, second largest business community in New England.

Not all the businessmen here agree that a transportation monopoly is necessarily an evil. Some maintain that a single line which handles all the trade can offer better service because it is not handicapped by problems of competition. The bulk of the opinion seems to be, however, that the Providence area is not adequately provided with transportation lines now, by land, sea or air, and efforts are being made to improve the situation. Spokesmen for Rhode Island filed briefs with the Civil Aeronautics Board at the hearings this week.

One Trunk Railroad

For many years the Providence area, with a population of 550,298 in Providence County alone, has been served by only one trunk railroad which operates between Boston and New York. Discontinuance of the old Providence and Worcester railroad some years ago cut the area's last remaining subsidiary rail outlet to the westward and made this area solely dependent for rail transportation on the Boston to New York line.

Similarly, the Providence area as far as airline transportation is concerned is just a whistle stop on the single trunk line operating between Boston and New York.

The result is that goods moving out of Providence by air or rail necessarily must be transshipped through Boston or New York, and shippers, dependent on the single airline and the single railroad, are denied any choice of competing transportation mediums. Discontinuance of the coastwise steamship line which operated between Providence and New York before the war has further narrowed the field.

Edward Southwick, of the Providence Chamber of Commerce's Traffic Committee, has prepared figures to show that a considerable amount of goods shipped from this area is desined for points in the Middle West such as Cleveland, Detroit or Chicago.

Found Support

Mr. Southwick has found considerable support for his argument that Providence should be a terminal point for a major airline operating to the west and avoiding the stop at New York. Such a line, he believes, would provide a healthy element of competition and would provide speedier air cargo service between Providence and the west because it would eliminate the need for transshipment at New York. While his argument has been based only on cargo shipments, it might apply equally to passenger travel if the airline were in a position to offer both cargo and passenger service.

Other facets of the airline picture for the future in this area concern competition on the main Boston - Providence - New York trunk line and a network of short-haul lines to connect Providence with other points in New England such as Newport, Worcester, Springfield and New Bedford. These points, too, are being studied this week in the deliberations before the Civil Aeronautics Board at Washington.

Little has been mentioned so far about future water transportation in and out of Providence, but city planners are giving this problem their attention. Hope has been expressed that after the war the coastwise shipline operating between Providence and New York may be reopened and also that one of the major ocean lines may be induced to make Providence a regular port of call.

Charges of Evading Federal Taxes Are to Be Pressed Against Welansky

Charges of evading Federal taxes in connection with the operation of the New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., prior to the fire which swept that night club with a loss of nearly 500 lives, will be pressed in Federal Court next Tuesday against Barnet Welansky, who is now serving a State sentence at the Massachusetts Prison Colony at Norfolk.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph M. Hargedon appeared before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., today, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus calling on the prison officials at Norfolk to produce Welansky in Federal Court in Boston on that day.

As a co-defendant with Mr. Welansky Next Tuesday, Otto Spiller, an accountant, with offices on State Street in Boston, will appear in Court, having been named in the indictment as being employed by the night club to make out the income and excess profits tax returns.

According to the indictment, the gross earnings of the club for 1936 were $145,774, and that deductions for salaries, expenses, bad debts, etc., amounted to $133,404, leaving a net income of 12,730. The corporation should have paid income and excess profits taxes totaling $3,528,26 on March 15, 1937, according to the indictment, but paid only $51.06, it was alleged.

Charges of tax evasion of $860.13 in 1937, when the club did a gross business of $172,567, with a net profit of $3,687, are contained in another indictment of four counts. This indictment also charges evasion of $2,309.25 in taxes in 1939, when the gross business was $200,968, and the net profit $11,382; evasion of $6,849.95 in 1936, and evasion of $4,237.56 in 1941. In addition, the Government alleged that a floor tax on liquor, amounting to $2,560 was not declared.

Legislators Hold Flagless Session

Tradition has it that when the Massachusetts House and Senate are in session flags of both assemblies should be flown outside the State House. But today, with the august bodies in session, no flags were flying, because the ship's mast, recently erected in front of the State House, with cross bars and halyards, was a bit too short.

The flags in question, called burgees because of their long, pennant-like nature, are 18 feet long, and would have a tendency to get tangled up in such a flagpole's halyards, said Charles Holt, the State House Sergeant-at-Arms.

Cause of the unfestive situation is that last year the two large flagpoles at the corners of the famous Bullfinch facade of the State House were found to be defective, and were therefore dismantled, and the new ship's mast erected in its place.

Plans for Girls Home Argued

The Florence Crittenton League of Compassion today argued in support of its petition to use a two-and-a-half story house at 330 Reservoir Road, Brighton, as new premises for its Welcome House—home for wayward and neglected girls between 14 and 16 years of age.

In a hearing before Boston Public Health Commissioner G. Lynde Gately and Building Commissioner James H. Mooney, officials of the League explained their desire to move from the present premises at Custer Street, Jamaica Plain. The area, they said, is no longer an advantageous one for the girls.

The Reservoir Road property is in a residential district, and at the hearing several property owners in the vicinity voiced strenuous opposition to moving Welcome House there, while at the same time showing sympathy for the League's aims and giving praise to its achievements.

Dr. Martin Spellman, whose home faces the property in dispute, said establishment of the institution there would merely lower property values and would also handicap the girls who were to be cared for at Welcome House, since in a district of that sort, they would be marked as being inmates of an institution.

James J. McLaughlin, whose $25,000 house stands next to the petitioned property, protested that his family would have no privacy if Welcome House moved in next door. He added, moreover, that there were restrictions in the deed to the property which would prevent its being used as an institution until at least 1951.

Baptist Union Elects Chandler President

Albert Minot Chandler, prominent Boston attorney, was elected President of the Boston Baptist Social Union at the organization's annual meeting last night.

Attending the meeting in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, as guests were the Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, and the Rev. Harold C. Abbot, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Everett.

Other officers elected included: Vice-Presidents, Hygus P. Charles and Lawrence S. Burke; Secretary, Carleton W. Crook; Treasurer, Kendall P. Abbott; Directors, Austin B. Baldwin, Frank A. Barrett, Raymond S. Carman, Roy E. Carpenter, Lewis M. Foster, William D. Godsoe, Fred R. Nelson, and Arthur S. Pevear.

Saville R. Davis, Assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, was guest speaker.

Bail of $1,000 Set In Onion Sales Case

Bail of $1,000 in cash was fixed today for Roy G. Spark, of Melrose, President of the produce firm of the same name, doing business at wholesale in Charlestown, when he was arraigned before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in United States District Court.

Mr. Spark pleaded not guilty of the charge of selling onions above the ceiling price, and entered a similar plea in behalf of the corporation. His case was continued one week.

Sale of onions at prices ranging from $2 to $5 a bag above the ceiling price, over a period of several months, was charged against Mr. Spark in an "information" filed with the Court.

Many Reservations For Sloan Address

More than 800 reservations have been made for the Boston Chamber of Commerce noon-day Members' Luncheon at the Hotel Bradford Thursday, when Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation is to make his sixth appearance as guest speaker.

Mr. Sloan's subject is "Industry Looks Forward" and the wide interest manifested by business men in making reservations for the luncheon-meeting, indicate that a keen business analysis is anticipated, according to Daniel A. de Menocal, Chairman of the Chamber's Luncheon Committee.

German Refugees To Address Forum

Two German refugees from the wrath of Hitler are to debate the subject of "Should Germany Be Dismembered?" at the Ford Hall Forum's final meeting of the season in John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, Back Bay, on Sunday, April 9, at 8 p. m.

The speakers will be Paul Hagen, author of "Will Germany Crack?" who was forced to flee for anti-Nazi activities in 1934; and Wilhelm Solzbacher, former youth leader in Germany who was deprived of his citizenship in 1939 by Hitler. Both men have maintained close contact with forces at work in Germany and are held to be qualified to discuss the problems of the Allies and Germany.

Rueben L. Lurie will preside. Questions will be permitted from the audience. Doors will be open at 7:30 p. m.

State and Museum Art Schools In Postwar Merger Advocated

Continued from Page 1

a Harvard Medical School clinic, where the State was carrying on tests for the Federal Government.

The Governor's decision to admit the Health Department to the Art School building was made after a survey by Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who reported that only 11 of the building's 24 class rooms were in present use and none of these were used to capacity.

130 Enrolled

Mr. Foster's report also showed that 200 students were registered in the fall term last year and 192 for the second semester beginning last January. Normal peace time enrollment, according to Philip O. Palmstrom, who recently resigned as acting President of the school in protest against admission of the medical unit, is about 300, with a onetime maximum of approximately 350 students.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall discussing the prospective merger of the State and Museum arts schools, Dr. Edgell disclosed that the present enrollment of the Museum school is 130. These students are housed in the Museum of Fine Arts for the duration.

Dr. Edgell said that the Museum School, now occupied by the Navy, can easily accomodate up to 300 students and named 220 as the ideal number.

State Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren said today he believed that some satisfactory arrangement could be worked out by which the Museum of Fine Arts School might become the permanent home of the Massachusetts School of Art.

The Massachusetts School of Art has frequently been the victim of legislative pressures which have reduced the school's budget and lowered the quota of freshmen enrollments. At last year's regular session of the Legislature the school escaped further attention by the Legislators.

Seven Deny Theft Charges

Charged with conspiracy and with receiving stolen Government property, involving the theft of more than four tons of butter and additional quantities of other foods from a Navy supply base at East Boston, for distribution in the "black market," seven men pleaded not guilty before Judge C. E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court today.

An eighth man was charged with aiding and abetting, and he, too, pleaded not guilty. All were released on bail and allowed ten days for the filing of special pleas.

Three naval personnel, said to be involved in the scheme by assisting in getting the food out of the supply base, are in custody of naval authorities.

Food alleged to have been stolen includes 9,000 pounds of butter; 300 pounds of cheese; 400 pounds of chicken; 400 pounds of turkey; 250 pounds of cold cuts; 400 pounds of ham; 2,000 pounds of fresh beef loins and chucks, and 2,500 cases of eggs.

Those appearing in Court today, all having been secretly indicted by the Federal Grand Jury this week, were: Samuel Rao, of East Boston; Philip dePalma, alias Phillipo, of Winthrop; Anthony Cogliano, alias Tony or Leander, of Saugus; Salvatore Gozzo, alias Guzzo, of Boston's North End; Herman Rutstein, of Brookline; Orlando Vitagliano, alias Bill, of East Boston; Joseph Avellino of Revere, and James Bellardino also of East Boston. Mr. Bellardino was charged with aiding and abetting.

Sale of 'Strange Fruit' at Cambridge To Test Bay State's Obscenity Statute

To make a test case clarifying Massachusetts statutes against obscenity in printed matter, Abraham Isenstadt, proprietor of the Cambridge Law Book Shop, 28A Boylston Street, Cambridge, this noon sold a copy of "Strange Fruit" by Lillian Smith to Bernard deVoto, writer and editor of the Easy Chair Department of Harper's Magazine.

Cambridge policemen who were present on order of Chief of Police Timothy F. Leahy, immediately notified Mr. Isenstadt that he would be served with a misdemeanor summons and took possession of the book for evidence in a possible trial.

If Mr. Isenstadt is prosecuted, the hearing will be held in the Third District of Eastern Middlesex County, with Arthur P. Stone as presiding justice.

Mr. Isenstadt will be defended by lawyers supplied by the Civil Liberties Union, according to Anthony Brayton, Boston lawyer of the firm of Hale and Dorr.

Mr. de Voto said that the Boston Civil Liberties Union had asked him to make the purchase and that he had complied because he was interested in civil liberties and in testing "the statute concerning this matter."

The book, "Strange Fruit," was withdrawn from most Greater Boston booksellers' shelves after a complaint about its questionable passages was passed on to a book salesman by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan of Boston.

Frank Taylor, representative of Raynal and Hitchcock, publishers of the book, attested that they would co-operate with Mr. Isenstadt and the Civil Liberties Union, or any other person who chose to make a test case on it.

Present for the occasion were Prof. F. O. Matthiesson of the Department of History and Literature at Harvard and Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge of the Harvard Chemistry Department, there on behalf of the Civil Liberties Union. The policemen present were Inspectors Fred Marckini, Edward Glennon and Francis O'Connell and Sergeant Joseph Breen.

'Flying Cutter' Readied for Mission

Official United States Coast Guard

Coast Guard Base in Salem Haven of Big Flying Boats

Larger than a Flying Fortress, this United States Coast Guard "Flying Cutter," a Martin PBM-3-S, twin-engined flying boat, is shown being readied for another mission over the Western Atlantic, where it affords outstanding aerial protection for ship convoys. The big, 3,400-horsepower craft is normally manned by a crew of 12 Coast Guard officers and enlisted men. Once the big craft moves into the water the beaching gear is detached. Air patrols often consume all the daylight hours.

Electricians End Walkout

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, April 4 (AP)—A six-day walkout of electricians affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the west area of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, whose employees are represented for bargaining by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has ended, Union and Company spokesmen report. Moe Weiner, President of the A. F. of L. Electricians' Union, said that he had ordered the 186 electricians back to work.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly fair and continued moderately cold tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly fair and continued moderately cold tonight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:32 p. m.: height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 10:03 a. m.: height 9.6 feet.

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U. S. Faces Huge Cuts In Shoes and Textiles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—A reduction of 46,000,000 pairs of shoes and a drop of possibly 20 per cent in cotton textiles for civilians are in immediate prospect, it was learned at the War Production Board here today.

Woolens and rayons for civilians, however, are expected to be available at about the same high rate that prevailed last year, J. Spencer Love, Director of WPB's Textile Clothing and Leather Branch, indicated.

Manpower is becoming as great a factor in limiting these goods as is material shortage, Mr. Love indicated.

His review of civilian prospects follows closely on the heels of an appeal by Dr. Caroline F. Ware, representing the American Association of University Women, for a curtailment of unnecessary civilian production.

Acute Shortages Cited

"There have been," she said, "and continue to be, acute shortages of essential items, such as work clothes and children's clothing.

"But the appalling fact remains that at this crucial time, manpower and materials are being wasted in the production of unnecessary civilian goods," Dr. Ware concluded.

Mr. Love said that the first quarter in the program for augmented production of low-priced children's clothing had been up to quota, and that still further gains are expected for the second quarter.

He said that the big factor in shoes was the Army's program for combat boots. In addition to reducing the civilian supplies of new shoes, the quality of leather available for civilian shoes and shoe repairs will not be of the best. In fact, it may deteriorate beyond the point now available.

The allotment of half soles has been cut from 150,000,000 pairs to 135,000,000, but civilians are urged to have their shoes repaired rather than buy new shoes. This conserves leather and other materials as well as manpower, it was pointed out.

Mr. Love said that plenty of raw cotton is available. The difficulty is largely a bottleneck in the carding rooms of the various mills.

He explained the war tended to raise the demand for heavier fabrics, requiring much processing of raw cotton. The carding is one of the very early stages in transforming raw cotton into a thread that can be woven.

He said that these bottleneck departments in the mills are generally running three full shifts of 48 hours a week, and that it would do little good to extend operations in the rest of the plants until the bottlenecks permit steady flow of work.

Mr. Love was chary in making an exact forecast of production drops, explaining that so many imponderables enter the picture that such estimates are subject to much revision.

Draft Hits Textile Output

However, he said, until the recent draft order ending deferments for nearly all men under 26 was issued, it had been hoped to hold cotton-textile production this year within 10 per cent of last year's record. Today, he said, a drop of 20 per cent is forecast by some experts in the WPB.

Mr. Love said his branch had been able to obtain greater concentration on cheaper clothing and children's clothing by working with the Office of Price Administration in working out price scales that made manufacture of such items more attractive.

Also, his branch had frozen certain machines in the production of specified fabrics used for such types of clothing.

One great imponderable, Mr. Love agreed, is the Army's requirements. The big question is, When will the Army decide it has enough reserves of its cotton goods to meet its present and foreseeable needs?

Mr. Love said consumer complaints as to shortages of various items were fewer today than 60 or 90 days ago.

Rapid Progress Of Negro Cited

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 4 (AP)—The Negro in the United States has "compressed the most progress in the shortest time of any race in human history," Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, declared April 2.

Dr. Graham, speaking to a founder's day gathering at Tuskegee Institute, cited this statistical record in discussing Negro advancement

"Lynchings of Negroes have decreased from 57 in 1920 to five in 1941, and fewer still today.

"The life span of the Negro has increased in 10 years from 49 to 55 years.

"Illiteracy among Negroes has declined from 70 per cent in 1880 to 10 per cent in 1940."

The educator, although declaring that "much more remains to be gradually achieved," asserted that the American Negro in recent years has won more opportunities in industry, the professions and the military services than in any part of the earth or in any other period of history.

Koala Welcome

Associated Press from Signal Corps

WAC Officer in Southwest Pacific

Lieut. Col. Mary-Agnes Brown, director of the Women's Army Corps in the Southwest Pacific, holds an armful of Koala bears, gray-furred natives of Australia. Colonel Brown is a member of a group of administrative officers preparing for the establishment of WAC installations in the Southwest Pacific.

'Little Steel' Wage Formula Called Thumbscrew on Labor

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor today opened the second major attack on wage controls in two weeks with an assertion that the "Little Steel" formula "has become an economic thumbscrew to torment the working people of America and their families."

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, outlined the A. F. of L.'s case before a National War Labor Board panel specially appointed to hear its demand for a "realistic modification" of the formula.

Mr. Meany did not specify statistically what the new wage ceilings should be but asserted that living costs since Jan. 1, 1941, have risen far more than the 15 per cent allowed under the formula "even on the basis of the sawdust chart" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"We say the costs are up at least 43 per cent," he declared, "and the Department of Agriculture agrees that as far as farmers are concerned, that figure is about right."

Two weeks ago another board panel heard the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steel Workers lambaste the formula for four days. Both panels are limited to fact-finding reports to the Board, which may then order a further investigation of the entire subject of wage stabilization.

The Board itself cannot alter the formula but may recommend a change to President Roosevelt. It refused to make such a recommendation three weeks ago on motion of the A. F. of L.

"Our purpose," Mr. Meany told the panel, "is not to add to the workers' wartime stabilization program. The A. F. of L. seeks only to recover the losses in the prewar standard of living which the workers of this nation have suffered as a result of the "Little Steel" formula. This remedy is available within the limits of the wage stabilization program."

Mr. Meany, himself a presidential appointee to the Labor Board, said in his opening remarks to the panel:

"The whole stabilization program and the 'Little Steel' formula itself were based on making wage rates stay even with living costs. The 'Little Steel' formula was concocted to prevent inflation. It has had exactly the opposite effect. It has submerged wages further and further below the constantly mounting rise in prices.

"The 'Little Steel' formula ignores the depreciation in quality which has accompanied increases in costs. Articles of food and clothing, housing facilities, and transportation have deteriorated in quality so that the worker gets less in quality while he pays more and ever more for the same quantity."

Better Egg Prices Going to Midwest

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The War Food Administration has stepped in to relieve a serious egg price situation by guaranteeing Midwestern farmers 100 per cent of parity immediately, Representative Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska said March 30.

This means, he said, that the price of eggs to farmers of Omaha should be around 32 cents a dozen, compared with a low of 20 cents a few days ago.

"They tell me," he said, "there were several reasons why the egg prices dropped.

"For one thing, the Department asked the farmers to increase egg production 2½ per cent, but got an increase of 16 per cent. Then the Army has been buying the eggs at higher prices and the WFA has not been buying any. But the Army stopped buying at the higher prices, and then there were no buyers. The WFA is starting to buy eggs again now.

"Also, there is lack of storage space for the eggs, and I was told that the Lend-Lease ships are not coming in like they should to get the eggs and take them out."

Big Acreage in Forests

Arizona's eight national forests have a total area of more than 11,000,000 acres.

Fight Against 4th Term Will Go to Finish

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—The American Democratic National Committee, an organization opposed to a fourth presidential term for Franklin D. Roosevelt, has declared it will "function right up to election day."

Announcement of future plans and reorganization of the Committee was made yesterday by the new chairman, Dr. Gleason L. Archer of Boston, who was named successor to Harry H. Woodring, former Governor of Kansas and one time Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Dr. Archer said the Committee will open national headquarters this week in Washington, in the Washington Building. Regional headquarters already established in Boston, New York, and Chicago, will be maintained, he added.

John J. O'Connor, for 16 years a Representative in Congress from New York City, was made Eastern Vice-Chairman and General Counsel for the Committee. J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas, will be Southern Vice-Chairman.

Ralph Moore, Granger, Texas, Vice-President of the National Farm Committee and former Master of the Texas Grange, will be National Committeeman for Texas and Assistant Treasurer for the Committee.

Dr. Archer said the organization will lay plans in a preconvention meeting to be held as soon as two National Committeemen can be chosen from each State.

Nye Asks Full Report on Aid Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A demand arose in Congress today that the Senate Appropriations Committee make public the findings of a five-month investigation of Lend-Lease and other United States expenditures abroad.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of Indiana, ranking Republican member of the committee, announced that he would request preparation and release of a report prior to action by Congress on legislation to extend Lend-Lease for one year beyond June 30.

Senator Nye said he helped draft a list of inquiries submitted to committee investigators last November, but that no information as to findings had yet been made available to committee members.

"The whole purpose of the investigation was to give Congress an accurate, over-all picture of our expenditures overseas, through Lend-Lease and other agencies," Senator Nye said. "Certainly Congress ought to have that information before it is called upon to consider Lend-Lease extension, and appropriations."

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, Acting Appropriations Committee Chairman, promptly declared there had been no intention to delay a report, and that he hoped to make one before the Lend-Lease bill comes up for Senate action. The bill now is before the House, where it has been approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator McKellar said he would call the Appropriations Committee together soon after the current Easter recess to decide what disposition to make of the facts assembled by a staff of investigators headed by John F. Feeney, woh was assigned to the propect by the General Accounting Office.

"I don't know myself what the investigation has shown, Senator McKellar said. "It has been a big job, requiring time. I'm told it is now practically completed. If the committee agrees, I'd like to see it made public; let the chips fall where they may."

Aid Deal Denied

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A State Department spokesman yesterday denied London reports that the United States had made requested postwar continuance of Lend-Lease aid to Russia contingent upon Soviet help in the war against Japan.

No political questions, said the spokesman, are involved in regard to Japan or any other country, among the discussions on Lend-Lease which naturally are going on between the United States and Soviet Governments.

The London Sunday Observer of April 2 reported that Russia had asked for Lend-Lease to continue for three years after the war, but that the United States had replied that continuance would depend upon Russian cooperation with the Western Powers in the war against Japan.

First U. S. Sorority

The first Greek letter sorority in the United States was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at De Pauw University in 1870.

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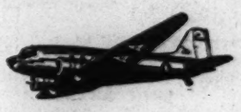

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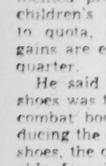

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NEWS NOTE—*the Ford Rouge plant produces enough coke every day to heat 156,220 homes—and enough electricity to serve a city of 750,000 population.*

Ford

30,000,000 CARS AND TRUCKS HAVE BEEN BUILT BY FORD

Newtonville Women Mark 60 Years of Unifying Work

Women's Activities

Sixty years as a "unifying influence" in the community were celebrated this afternoon by the Newtonville Woman's Club. This evaluation of the Club's long relationship with the town was given by Miss Margaret C. Worcester, its only living charter member, in a letter which was read by Mrs. Irving O. Palmer, who had charge of today's anniversary program.

"In a community like this," wrote Miss Worcester, "women are naturally divided in their social and church interests, but this club has been a strong unifying influence that has added to their power and usefulness."

Library and Hospital Work

That usefulness has included much philanthropic work and participation in many progressive community activities. The Club initiated the movement to get a branch library established in Newtonville, and published the "Mirror of Newton," which netted a large sum toward the purchase of the land where the high school now stands. Chief among its philanthropies has been the support for many years of a free bed at the Newton Hospital. It has also raised considerable sums for war work and disaster relief.

Incidents in the Club's first 40 years were recalled this afternoon by Mrs. Palmer, who happens to have known all the 14 Presidents during that period. She is the only one of them who is still active in club affairs, and "I don't feel a bit old," she says, "even if I have been a member for 46 years."

High lights of the last two decades were given by the Past Presidents who have served during those years: Mrs. Austin H. Decatur, Mrs. Gorham W. Harris, Mrs. Albert D. Auryansen, Mrs. Herbert F. Blair, Mrs. Edwin P. Crawe, who sent her message by letter, Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson, Mrs. George H. Tracy, Mrs. Frank F. Morris, Mrs. Raymond A. Green, and Miss Estelle Marsh, present head of the Club.

Buys a Clubhouse

Today's anniversary party was held at the clubhouse, whose purchase and maintenance constitute one of the Club's more recent achievements. Formerly a church building, its acquisition was made possible largely through a generous bequest from Miss Lucy Dickinson, daughter of the founder, Mrs. John W. Dickinson.

Mrs. Kenneth A. Bernard, Mrs. William F. Ferrin, and Mrs. Ernest L. Nichols with Mrs. William H. Fish, Music Chairman, added to the fun of the program by singing favorite tunes of 60 years ago. They wore costumes of the period, and were accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Arthur D. Quimby.

Club Institute

Inter-racial unity in relation to the preservation and defense of democracy will be discussed by Dr. Russell H. Stafford, pastor of the Old South Church, at tomorrow morning's Club Institute at the Old South Parish House at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Donald Lothrop, pastor of the Community Church of Boston, will answer the question, "What Is Democracy?"

The program also includes songs by the Glee Club of the Milton Woman's Club, a parliamentary lesson on "The Annual Meeting" by Mrs. Joseph E. Davison, a talk on "Program Planning" by Mrs. Parkman A. Collins, and a description of an exhibition of paintings at Swampscott by Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds. At 2 p. m., Mrs. Davison will conduct a roundtable on parliamentary law.

General's Wife to Speak

Army and Navy wives in Boston are showing particular interest in the forthcoming talk by Mrs. Mark W. Clark at the Mornings of Diversion Benefit recently announced by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt. The wife of the commanding general of the Fifth Army in Italy will speak at New England Mutual Hall on May 3 at 3:30 p. m. Besides telling the story of the General's life, she will show pictures sent by her husband after his secret mission to North Africa—the beach where he and his party landed after being taken to North Africa in an Allied submarine, the house in which the conferences were held, and many others.

Proceeds from this benefit will go to provide a fully equipped ambulance for immediate use by the American Field Service in Italy. An urgent appeal for ambulances has beeen received at the Boston Headquarters of the A. F. S. from Col. Ralph Richmond, its head in Italy. The purchase of one of these much-needed vehicles will fulfill Mrs. Orcutt's long-cherished desire to have the Mornings of Diversion group represented by some tangible contribution to the war effort.

Reserved seats on the floor and in the balcony are on sale at New England Mutual Hall, or from Mrs. William Orcutt, 512 Beacon Street.

A. A. U. W. Meeting

Mrs. Walter Gropius, whose husband is head of the Harvard School of Design, will give an illustrated lecture on "My Experiences With Modern Architecture" before a joint meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women and the College Club tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 41 Commonwealth Avenue. Arrangements for the evening's entertainment have been made by Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, President of the A. A. U. W., assisted by members of the Board.

Wednesday Programs

New Century Club, Needham—A forum on "Postwar Planning," 1:15 p. m., under the direction of Mrs. Robert E. Powell, International Relations Chairman, will precede the regular meeting in the Unitarian Church. Mrs. Archibald Taylor will present Earl Hilfiker in "Woodland Wonders," at 2:15.

Revere Woman's Club—Music Day will feature a program by the Hayden Harp Duo, at the First Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m., following dessert luncheon at 1 o'clock. Miss Helen N. O'Connor is Chairman.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Annual meeting of the American Home Class, at the home of Mrs. Edwin M. Wolley, 141 Virginia Road, Waltham, 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Raymond Littlefield will preside. Members are asked to meet at the corner of Waltham and Washington Streets, West Newton, at 12 o'clock for transportation.

Need Is Shown By Paper Man To Save More

An organized program of waste paper salvage by paper users and a campaign of salesmanship by the industry that printing is essential in wartime were urged today by Ellsworth Geist, Advertising Manager and Merchandising Director of S. D. Warren Company, Boston paper firm, at the regular luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Mr. Geist at the Hotel Statler meeting echoed a warning of an official of the War Production Board that after Germany surrenders, the restoration of pulp production will be delayed and that normal conditions might not be attained until a year and a half thereafter.

Pointing out that there is substantial agreement with these facts in the paper industry, Mr. Geist stated that the immediate postwar demand for printing will come when the paper supply is at a low level. In which case, he added, the printing industry will be late in falling into the parade.

Mr. Geist said that the paper industry has done little to counteract capital opinion that printing is nonessential. He suggested that the industry face this Washington opinion in its own interest, sell itself fairly on the essential quality of its work and then, by concerted action, sell others.

His own company, Mr. Geist said, has prepared a booklet, "Managing a War with the Help of Printing," which points out many claimed essential, if not vital, uses for the printed word. In war production, for instance ,the brochure states, great numbers of men and women have entered strange working environments and have become accustomed to them through the use of printed materials.

In the military forces, the booklet further points out, the basic training texts, instructions on the operation and care of equipment, and vital information manuals are used by all the services. On the civilian front, it adds, printing has aided the victory garden, food conservation, fat salvage, and household appliance conservation movements.

In a discussion of Federal categories of paper pulp rationing, Mr. Geist cited such important pulp uses as in the making of plastics, nitrated to make firing charges for big guns, turned into cellophane for food packs, or into rayon for the carcasses of synthetic tires, and for clothing.

10 Highway Fatalities Reported in Bay State

Fatalities on Massachusetts highways totaled 10 last week, three fewer than the preceding week and one more than the corresponding week last year, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced.

Total highway fatalities for the year to date were 129 as compared with 84 in the first three months last year.

Nazi Bomb in Maine Has Its Fangs Nipped

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, April 4

Walter E. Chase, Jr., Augusta's chief air raid warden, believes in safety first all the time. The former Safety Director for the Maine Department of Labor and Industry was shown an apparently unloaded German incendiary bomb brought back as a souvenir by a serviceman. He became suspicious and turned it over to a Maine State Guard explosives "expert." The man made a test and found it was partially loaded, proving, Mr. Chase says, that "one cannot be too careful with a souvenir bomb."

Each Fan Has a Story

By a Staff Photographer

Collection Exhibited by New England Telephone Company Employee

One of Miss Laura J. Le Vesque's 40 hobbies is the collecting of interesting fans, which are now on display at the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at 245 State Street. Here she tells the stories of three unusual fans to telephone employees who are visiting her exhibition during their lunch hour. Left to right: Miss Claire Farrell, with a fan painted by Chasseur in 1741; Miss Le Vesque, who is Supervisor of Personnel Activities, with a French wedding fan of white satin and duchess lace medallions, and Miss Clara Hogan, with a red lace fan.

Newton Center Woman Adds Friends Along Hobby Route

Collecting articles as a hobby is a sure way to find more friends, wider interests and more happiness in your work, according to Miss Laura J. Le Vesque of Newton Center.

Probably Massachusetts' champion hobbyist, with about 40 hobbies, Miss Le Vesque has what she considers to be the best job in the world. As Supervisor of Personnel Activities for the Greater Boston office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, she is paid to interest her many fellow workers in starting their own hobbies.

Makes Better Workers

"Any employee who has a hobby is a better worker, because she is well adjusted to her job," Miss Le Vesque, a small, twinkling-eyed woman, remarked. "When she goes home after a long day, she finds relaxation in working with her hobby. It leads her on to many new experiences—going to the library to look up information, meeting people, and attending lectures, all to learn about the articles she collects. Why, it's an education to have a hobby, for you study history, geography and art."

That wealth and travel are not necessary to build up worth-while collections is proved by her own experience. Three attic rooms of her home at 46 Ripley Street, Newton Center, are filled with many beautiful and quite a few rare articles which she has gathered together during her 23 years as chief operator in the Needham telephone exchange and during the three years she has held her present job. She found the greater majority of the objects at antique auctions near Boston, although some were picked up on a trip to the West Indies before the war and a journey to Denver, Colorado, last summer.

Start With What's on Hand

"I tell the girls to start their hobbies with whatever they have at home," Miss Le Vesque explained. "We have a Button Club and a Stamp Club, which meet each month. As soon as I learn enough Spanish to stay ahead of them as a teacher, we'll start a Spanish class."

Working together and at home in their spare time, the workers of the telephone company have made more than 2,200 knitted articles and turned them into war agencies since the beginning of the war, she said proudly.

About every three months Miss Le Vesque displays one of her hobbies in the telephone building at 245 State Street. Currently she is showing over 50 fans, each with an interesting story to be told to the workers who visit the exhibition during their lunch hours or relief periods.

One of the oddest of the fans is ax-shaped and made of dried roots bound together with colorful embroidery. After Miss Le Vesque bought it in an antique sale, she visited the museum and the library to learn its history, but made no headway. One day she stopped at a drug store near her office and spoke about the fan during a conversation with the druggist. He had her describe it carefully and ejaculated, "Why, that's an Arabian fan! There's one just like it in a museum in my home town in Arabia. It's over 300 years old."

Stamps Worth $20,000

From the standpoint of money, perhaps Miss Le Vesque's most valuable collection is of airmail stamps, which she believes to be worth about $20,000. Stamps were, in fact, her first hobby, for she began collecting them when she was 13 years old. Now President of the Boston Chapter of the American Airmail Society, she has for years eagerly sent her letters on first flights of air transport companies over new routes throughout the world, from Sarawak in the East Indies to Mesopotamia, and on experimental air trips carried out by the United States Army and Navy, thus obtaining more than 4,000 cancelled stamps marking milestones in airmail history.

Plants to Get Tips on Safety Against Fires

Fire prevention in Massachusetts industrial plants will be the subject of discussion at an organizational meeting tonight of the Fire Prevention Section of the Massachusetts Safety Council, to be held in the auditorium of the Boston Gas Company, 250 Stuart Street.

This new Section of the Council, according to Howard W. Kemp, Manager, will correspond to the Engineering Section, and is designed to bring together the industrial fire chiefs and brigade members of large plants in the Bay State.

Four speakers from the fire departments of industries of various sizes are scheduled on the program, which will follow dinner in the Gas Company's auditorium: Nils Bengston, will represent the Colonial Beacon Oil Company's 450 employees; Chandler Eaton will speak for Lever Brothers' 1,400 workers; Robert Murphy, of National Fireworks, Inc., will represent the 5,000 workers at that plant; and Ralph Sheridan will speak for the 25,000 workers at the Quincy plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

In addition, T. Alfred Fleming, Director of Conservation of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, will address the more than 300 industrial fire fighters who are expected to attend the meeting. There will be colored motion pictures showing how industrial fires start.

Also on the program will be Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Commandant of the Boston Port of Embarkation; William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner; and Alfred N. Miner, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Safety Council.

G. E. Gets Work Banner

The "Well Done Banner" at the West Lynn Works of the General Electric Company was awarded this past month to Building A Aircraft Instrument Division. The banner is given for the greatest continued improvement in reduction of manufacturing losses, increase in output, and promises met on time.

War Bonds as Prizes In Waste Paper Drive

As an extra incentive for this month's waste paper salvage drive which begins April 17 and runs for one week, 22 war bonds of $25 value are being offered to families in each of Boston's 22 wards as a reward for their patriotic efforts.

George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, who made the announcement, explained frankly that the purpose of awarding the war bonds to donors of waste paper is to promote interest in the drive.

All that is necessary, Mr. Hyland said, is that persons contribute as large a bundle of waste paper as they are able., and attach to it a slip giving their name and address.

When the waste paper is collected, the slip bearing the name of the donor will be placed in a container for that particular ward and turned over to the Boston Salvage Committee.

One name will be drawn from the slips collected in each ward, and a $25 war bond will be sent to the person or family whose name appears on that slip.

"I hope that our school children will make a special effort to make themselves eligible for the 22 war bonds we will award this month," Mr. Hyland said. "They can do so by making themselves the custodians of waste paper in their homes as we have urged before. They will be making a very important contribution to the war effort if they do so."

Meanwhile, War Production Board officials commended the town of Sharon for its efforts in a waste paper drive held Sunday in which 30 tons, or an average of 16 pounds for each person in the town, was collected. WPB officials said that for communities of its size, Sharon's was the highest per capita showing thus far reported in Massachusetts. Sharon's salvage committee is headed by Clifford Jerauld.

Eight Bay State Girls Made Ensigns in the Naval Reserve

War Activities in New England

Eight Bay State girls were commissioned ensigns at the graduating exercises of the 19th class at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Northampton, Mass. Guest speaker was Dr. Roswell G. Ham, President of Mount Holyoke College.

The girls who received the rank of ensign included Eleanor M. Farrell, Dorchester; Barbara Hastings, Newtonville; Mary G. Paget, Brighton; Elizabeth M. Sudyikolind, Worcester; Anne E. Howe, Florence; Helen Frances Phillips, Beverly; Ruth L. Rothberg, Boston, and Gertrude L. Sullivan, Worcester.

Lieut. Commander Margaret C. Disert, officer-in-charge of midshipmen, administered the oath of office to the departing class.

Also included in the newly commissioned class from Northampton are one full lieutenant and nine lieutenants (jg).

Top girl in the graduating class was Ensign Edith K. Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kingston Gould of New York City. She was selected for officers training from the enlisted ranks.

More Waves to Leave

One hundred and fifteen New England women, 23 of them from the Greater Boston area, are scheduled to leave Boston Thursday morning to begin training as Women Reservists at the U. S. Naval Reserve Training School, The Bronx, New York. All have been sworn in as apprentice seamen. In charge of the group, which will be divided into three platoons for the trip, will be Mary F. Bush, of Dedham; Miss Delphine Rogers, of Lowell; and Shirley McClelland, of Quincy.

Inductees Excused

Registrants of the Christian faiths, where so desired and upon request to their local boards, may be excused from reporting for preinduction physical examinations or for induction on Good Friday, April 7, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, stated today. The State Director said that this parallels the recent order of National Headquarters excusing registrants of the Jewish faith from reporting for preinduction physical examinations or for induction, where so desired, during the Passover Holidays.

Large Marine Group

The largest group of women marines to leave Boston this year for training at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C., left from the South Station this morning. There were 75 girls, including more than 40, from the Greater Boston area.

Girl Sharpshooter in Poland Now Wearing SPAR Uniform

A Polish-American girl who prepared to fight aggression by organizing sharpshooter battalions among the young women in Poland arrived in Boston yesterday, ready to continue her efforts in the navy blue uniform of a SPAR.

On Coast Guard rolls her name is written Helen Gregory, Seaman, Second Class, but in Poland, to which her parents returned with her when she was two years old, she answered to the name of Helena Grzegorczyka. Spoken in her soft, low voice, her Polish surname sounds like "Che-kor-chick."

Still Active

Where members of the battalions are now, or where her mother and three younger brothers and sisters are, Miss Gregory has not heard since Pearl Harbor. She left Poland in 1937 for a year's visit to her aunt in Union, New Jersey, and war prevented her return.

However, she feels sure that some of the young women, who drilled in many cities and towns throughout Poland, are still active in fighting for the freedom of their country. Many of them, her former school principal wrote before the United States entered the war, were put in concentration camps.

It was while she was a high school student in Lwow, Poland, about seven years ago, that Miss Gregory first interested her young friends in forming a rifle club, which they called the Emelia Plater Sharpshooter Battalion, after the famous Polish heroine who took up arms to fight against the Russians during the Napoleonic era. When Miss Gregory visited other cities and towns with her sister and brother-in-law, an Army captain who was moved about often, she talked with other young women about preparing to defend their country, and other groups were enthusiastically formed.

Became Widespread

Finally the organization became so widespread, according to Miss Gregory, that the Government recognized its usefulness, and assigned Army officers to drill the girls. Munitions were issued to them as well. Each member of the battalion wore a distinctive green uniform.

The groups were still growing when in 1937 Miss Gregory returned to the United States, her birthplace, with a brother for a visit. When war cut her off from the rest of her family and Poland, she settled down with her aunt in New Jersey, where she was active in Red Cross work. As the need for defense plant workers became apparent, she entered a factory and helped turn out supplies for the Allies.

Six months ago she joined the SPARS "because the group is young and I wanted to get into something that needed a lot of work," she said yesterday. "I could never look anyone in the face if I stayed back, when there is so much to be done. I feel this way not because I'm Polish, but because I am an American."

And she added determinedly: "Perhaps I am one in a million and don't count, but I am one of the millions who are going to fight for our country."

Easter Card Deadline

Easter cards for delivery within the United Stattes or Canada must be mailed immediately if they are to reach their destinations before Sunday, it was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly at Boston. Those intended for distant points should be sent by airmail. Dislocation of families through various members doing war work and the large number of men and women in the armed forces, combine this year to cause a sharp increase in the normally heavy rush of Easter card mail, Mr. Connelly said.

Bay State Dairy Farms to Get Help Of Newfoundland Men and Women

Services of 100 Newfoundlanders will be available on Massachusetts dairy farms within the next month or two, Roy E. Moser, of Massachusetts State College, State Supervisor of Farm Labor, said today.

Negotiations to obtain these men have been under way for some time between the Office of Labor of the War Food Administration and the Government of Newfoundland, he said. Recruitment is now going on to enlist these workers, who will be placed on dairy farms in the Northeastern States.

The Massachusetts allotment of 100 will include 67 single men and 33 married men. In some cases, the wives as well as husbands will work on the farms, assisting the farm wife with housework or doing some outdoor work.

Fifty of the total group of 100 are expected to arrive the latter part of April. They will come to Massachusetts State College for a period of from 10 days to two weeks in order to learn something about agriculture as it is carried on in this State. They will have an opportunity also to learn something of the operation of diary farms.

Farm labor assistants in the various Counties in Massachusetts were informed of the possibility of obtaining this outside help, and already have placed with Mr. Moser requests from farmers for many more than the 100 men allocated to the Bay State.

Yugoslav Refugees Get Financial Aid

Financial help to serve the interests of Yugoslav civilian refugees in Egypt has been taken over by the United Yugoslav Relief Fund, it is announced by Morton Prince, Chairman of the Boston Fund Committee, recently.

Refugees from Yugoslavia are said to be reaching Egypt in great numbers, chiefly women and children, the men remaining in their country for military service when needed by the Allies. They have either escaped from their homelands or sailed to Egypt in rescue ships.

About 12,000 have already arrived according to Mr. Prince, and others en route are expected to swell the total very soon to twice that number. Health programs, he said, are necessary, also the means of maintaining these programs. Financial support by the Relief Fund is part of the local policy of helping all suffering Yugoslavs "whenever and wherever they can be reached, without regard for religious, racial, or political backgrounds."

G. I.'s 'At Home' in Italy

Associated Press

Massachusetts Men Dig In at Anzio

Somewhere outside the din of battle, these Bay State G. I. Joes start some alterations on their foxhole. The lads with the shovels are, left to right, Corporal Thomas Quatieri of Somerville, Pfc. Manuel C. Oliviera, Jr., of Bedford, and Pfc. Arthur E. Richman of Boston. In the background, Corporal Bill Hurley of Clintonville, Wis., gets a professional haircut from Pfc. Angelo Famiglietti of Everett, who was a barber in civilian life.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps K8, L8, and M8 will become valid April 9; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Next inspection for A cars, Sept. 30; B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Movies of Near East At Art Museum April 8

Three motion pictures free to the public will be shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on April 8, at 3 o'clock. The titles are "City of David," "Glimpses of Palestine" and "Turkey, Old and New." The program will last about one hour.

Films will be shown at the Museum every Saturday afternoon through April.

Dr. Gerard S. Lee

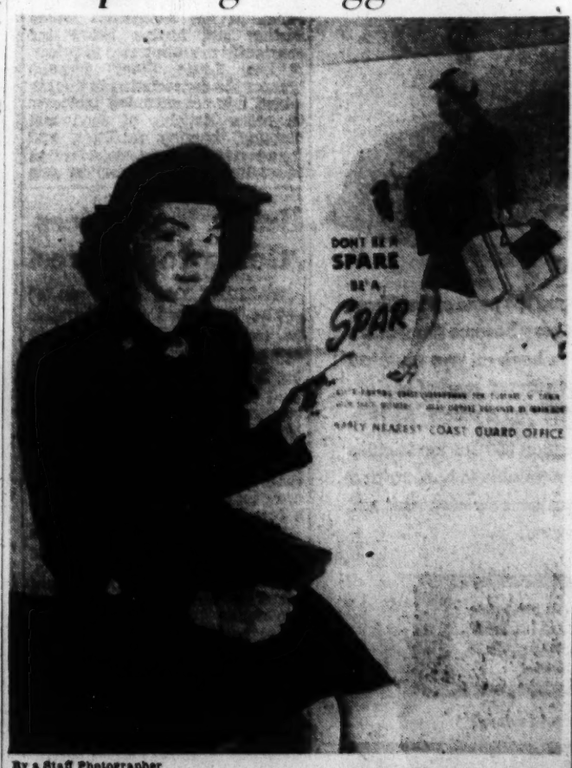
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 4—Dr. Gerard S. Lee of this city, who passed on yesterday, achieved literary fame in the early part of the century.

His first publication, "The Shadow Christ," written in 1896, was widely quoted. He wrote 18 books, including biographies of Henry Ford, edited the magazine "Mount Tom," and was a columnist for the Boston Transcript, and wrote a Sunday page for the old New York World.

A native of Brockton, Mass., Dr. Lee was graduated from Middlebury College, where he received his A. B. He also attended Oberlin College and Yale Divinity School. He was ordained in the Congregational ministry in 1888, and held pastorates in Princeton, Minn.; Sharon, Conn., and West Springfield, Mass. He came to Northampton as a substitute lecturer in the department of rhetoric at Smith College. Later, he became professor of arts and literature. With his wife, Prof. Jeannette Lee, he was director of the Lee School for Coordination and Balance in New York City.

Spar Fights Aggression



By a Staff Photographer

Once Taught Sharpshooting to Polish Women

Helen Gregory, Seaman 2c, a Spar of the United States Coast Guard, isn't allowed to use her skill as a sharpshooter today. But as Helena Grzyorczyk, as she was known in Poland, she organized a battalion of women and girls and taught them sharpshooting. She was born in Union, N. J., but spent her girlhood in Poland before the invasion. She joined the Spars six months ago to continue her fight against aggression.

Maugham After Long Absence From Stage—Music—Current Art Shows

Edmund Gwenn Has Star Role In 'Sheppey' at the Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

"Sheppey," which opened at the Colonial Theater Monday evening, is a sort of "In His Steps" as seen through the worldly eye of W. Somerset Maugham. Or, it is a morality play with overtones from "Death Takes a Holiday," peppered with Shavian wit and flavored with cynicism.

The theme seems to be that a man who today undertakes to follow literally the injunction to sell all that he has and give to the poor is likely to be regarded as mad. But since the hero's religious impulse appears to be the result of an attack of epilepsy, the author's intention is not altogether clear.

This detachment from the problems of his creations is characteristic of Mr. Maugham. He is always the observer who declines to become involved in the problems he poses, least of all when a moral issue is involved. His attitude is that of the surgeon.

Still, one suspects that this attitude is disingenuous. Perhaps the author is really concerned with moral problems, but is a little confident about committing himself, or a little uncertain about the answers. That may be why this play lacks definition.

* * *

Yet "Sheppey" has much to commend it. Mr. Maugham's gift for sharp delineation of character is given free rein. First of all in Sheppey himself, the efficient little barber who takes a naïve pride in his popularity with customers and his subtle salesmanship, who is content with his lot and loves his family and has a broad sympathy with those less fortunate than himself.

These traits are brought out in the first act which is delightfully theatrical. Mr. Maugham and his audience have a lot of fun with the customers in the barber shop, and their sales resistance, and their boredom over the barbers' conversation; with the master barber and his bromidic talk; with the pert manicure girl; with the snobbery that divides the grades of the working class as clearly as it divides the workers from the "gentlemen."

These characters are all individuals. So are the prostitute and the thief whom Sheppey befriends, his selfish daughter and her fiancé, the priggish schoolmaster. Less successful are Sheppey's loyal wife, whose role is underwritten, and some of the lesser people.

Confusion enters when Sheppey learns that he has won £8500 in the Irish Sweepstakes. After a little celebration in the shop he suffers his seizure; and then he sees beckoning to him a strange woman who is invisible to others.

* * *

In the second act Sheppey invites the prostitute and the thief into his home and announces his intention to give all his money to the needy. Now the loyalty of his wife and the selfishness of his daughter and the stupidity of the schoolmaster are underlined. But here the action lags, the piece becomes too talky, and the pace too slow.

In the final act the strange woman, who represents death, arrives to take Sheppey away (after a dull conversation), thus presumably leaving the greedy daughter and her young man assured of funds for their early marriage. A cynical and inconclusive conclusion.

Even Mr. Maugham's cleverness fails him for long moments in these last two acts, which are larded with dull and obvious lines—and I am not referring to the speeches which are designed to lampoon the characters.

These lines can easily be eliminated. On the opening night the play ran too long, partly because of the verbiage, partly because of the dragging of the action. The latter fault was probably due to the fact that Sir Cedric Hardwicke, who directed, was called to Hollywood for a week during the most critical period of rehearsal. No doubt he will quickly establish a better pace.

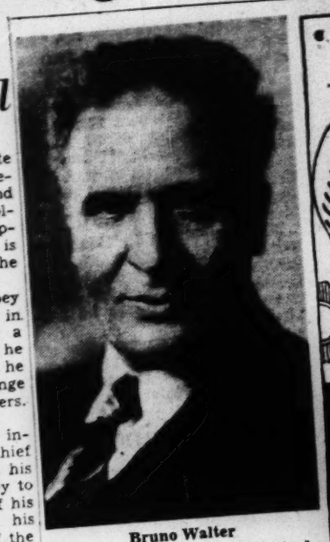
Mr. Gwenn gives a masterly portrayal of Sheppey, full of simple-hearted warmth and a good will which is defeated by intellectual inadequacy. Barbara Everest, who enjoys a high repute as an actress in England, suffered under the double handicap of a skimpily written part and an uncertainty over her lines. Doubtless with revision of the play, a firmer grasp of her lines, and speeding of the production, she will make a better impression.

Anthony Kemple Cooper makes the schoolmaster properly offensive. Doris Patston just misses realizing completely the part of the prostitute; and this may well be due to the fact that the role is not too convincing—it is odd that Mr. Maugham should employ with apparent seriousness so hackneyed a stock figure of the stage.

'Sheppey'

Play in three acts by W. Somerset Maugham, presented by Jacques Chambrun, settings by Watson Barratt, lighting by Cledge Roberts. At the Colonial Theater, Boston, for two weeks beginning April 3, 1944. The cast:

Albert	Harry Sothern
First Customer	Wallace Widdecombe
Miss Grange	Cathleen Cordell
Sheppey	Edmond Gwenn
Second Customer	Oswald Marshall
Mr. Bolton	Alexander Clarke
Bradley	Gerald Savory
A Reporter	Cledge Roberts
Miss James	Vera Fuller Mellish
Bessie Legros	Doris Pattson
A Strange Woman	Viola Keats
Mrs. Miller	Barbara Everest
Fiorrie	Frances Heflin
Ernest Turner	Anthony Kemble Cooper
Dr. Jervis	Ralph Cullinan
Cooper	Victor Beecroft

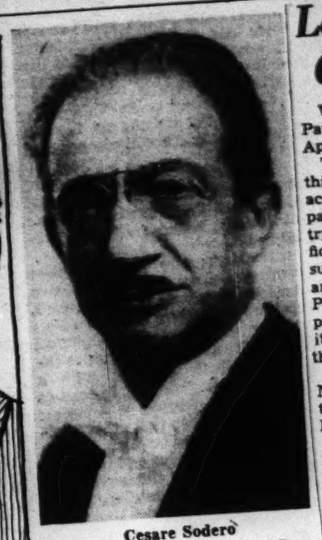


Bruno Walter

Conducting "The Masked Ball" on April 10, "The Magic Flute" on April 11, and "Figaro" on April 13, in the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera.

Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer

In "Pretty Little Parlor," continuing at the Wilbur



Cesare Sodero

Who will conduct "La Bohème" Wednesday afternoon, April 12, and "La Traviata" Saturday evening, April 15, at the Boston Opera House.

Sodero and 'Bohème'

Cesare Sodero will conduct for the first time in Boston when he directs the performance of "La Bohème" by the Metropolitan Opera at the Boston Opera House on the afternoon of April 12. He will also hold the baton for the final performance of the season, "La Traviata," on the evening of April 15.

Mr. Sodero, born in Naples, was brought to the United States by Oscar Hammerstein. He joined the Metropolitan roster last season. He is also known as a composer.

The performance of "La Bohème" on April 12 will mark the first appearance of the season here by Jarmila Novotna, Czech soprano, who will singe the role of Mimi opposite Nino Martini's Rodolfo. Christina Carroll will be heard as Musetta, and Francesco Valentino as Marcello.

Mr. Valentino, a native New Yorker, prepared at Milan for his debut in Parma and eventual contract at La Scala. Miss Carroll, a finalist of the 1941 auditions, is a native of Rumania who came to this country at the age of 2. Her operatic training was secured in Cleveland, Ohio, her home, and she made her operatic debut in a St. Louis production of "Mignon."

George Cehanovsky, who will sing the role of Schaunard in "La Bohème," was a Russian naval officer, turning to singing after being wounded in the last war. He made his operatic debut in Leningrad in 1921, coming to America two years later, where his repertoire in French, German and Italian won him a place.

FridaySymphonyThursday

The regular afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given this week on Thursday at 2:30, instead of Friday. The Saturday evening concert will be as usual. G. Wallace Woodworth will conduct this pair of concerts and Rudolf Serkin will be the soloist in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. The other two items on the program will be Haydn's Symphony No. 80 in D minor and Walter Piston's Second Symphony.

Landscapes, Floral Studies On View in Three Exhibitions

Water colors of Vladimir Pavlosky are to be seen through April 15 at Doll and Richards.

This group of aquarelles shows this painter at the height of his accomplishment. He has been painting the New England countryside for many years, and confidence and clarification have resulted from studious observation and continued practice. Mr. Pavlosky commands the brush, puts it to work efficiently, guides its directions shrewdly and thriftily.

There are realistic scenes of Nantucket, New Bedford, Gloucester Harbor, Kennebunkport and Boston. Wintry views of suburban streets are chill and gray, while summer themes sparkle in the bright warm sunshine. The favorite subject, however, is the sea and ships. Mr. Pavlosky knows boats; he has watched seamen and fishermen on the job and he has described succinctly them at their tasks. Outstanding exhibits are "Deep Sea Fishing," "Drying Sails," "Schooners in Gloucester Harbor," "The Stranded Ship Nantucket," and "The Whaling Ship, New Bedford."

* * *

Harold Lindergreen

At the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, pictures by Harold F. Lindergreen are to be shown through April 24.

These are decorative paintings—floral and plant studies executed on paper, silk and cotton in tempera. Mr. Lindergreen leans toward Asiatic conventions, avoiding so far as he can the naturalistic tendencies of western flower painting. He is content to depict a branch, spray, or few blossoms. He portrays the gerbera, primula, hollyhock, jonquil, and gladiolus, bringing the blossom well forward and emphasizing its decorative features. Outstanding is a panel, "Broccoli," in which Mr. Lindergreen has characterized the plant in a rhythmical, upsweeping pattern.

* * *

Marian Sloane Exhibits

Landscapes in oil by Mrs. Marian P. Sloane will be exhibited through April 7 at the Guild of Boston Artists.

For many years, Mrs. Sloane's pictures have been shown in New England displays and she has established a well-earned reputation in her special pursuit—paysage. Her manner of painting combines impressionism and naturalism. It is modest, thoughtful, responsible. It conforms to a type of presentation that may be considered traditional. It dwells upon the picturesque and scenic qualifications in a creditable way, avoiding obvious and sure-fire effects that can be tossed off the brush dispatchfully. Sincerity shines through these views of the New England countryside. Many of us are familiar with the vistas selected for presentation and Mrs. Sloane in her unaffected way has dwelt upon the idyllic features which draw us to these rustic retreats.

In nearly two dozen pictures there unfold the rolling hills of Vermont. The artist expresses the exhilarating freshness of morning, the coolness of late afternoon, the lushness of summer vegetation, the comforting warmth of the sun, the spectacular autumn foliage. She paints the "Cabbage Patch" in its proudest moment. She does not burden her pictures with brushstrokes, and, as often as she can, Mrs. Sloane records a touchstone in the composition with a single stroke.

Outstanding pictures seem to be "The Driveway," "Harvest Time," "By the Roadside" and "Village Street."

D. A.

Stage News

Billy Rose announces for September a revival of Shakespeare's "Henry VIII," with Margaret Webster as director, and either Charles Laughton (who acted the King in the films) or Nigel Bruce in the title role, and Basil Rathbone, probably as Cardinal Wolsey. The production is to be designed by Robert Edmond Jones, who has prepared the settings for several Shakespearean productions.

* * *

"Tars and Spars," a U. S. Coast Guard's revue by Vernon Duke and Howard Dietz, is now rehearsing in Palm Beach, Fla., in preparation for a countrywide tour.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime"; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Clem McCarthy.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
8:30 p. m.—Sign off.
9:00 p. m.—

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheilah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Wins Theater Club Medal

"Tomorrow the World" at the Barrymore Theater, New York, has been awarded the Theater Club medal as the best American play of the season.

The club began the yearly awarding of its medal in 1926. Among former recipients are Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse for "Life with Father," Sidney Kingsley for "The Patriots' and "Men In White," Robert Sherwood for "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman for "You Can't Take It With You," Elmer Rice for "Street Scene," and George Kelly for "Craig's Wife."

'Antique Sound

The Boston Society of Early Music gives its third concert on Thursday evening, April 13, at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments will be assisted by Olga Averino, soprano, and Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist. The program:

Telemann—Suite in C major for viols and harpsichord.
Tomkins—Study for three viols.
Gastoldi—Fantasia for two viols.
Willaert—Ricercar for three viols.
Fourteenth-Century—Three dances for viola da gamba.
Couperin—"Première Lecon des Ténébres" for soprano.
Frescobaldi—Variations for harpsichord.
Monteverde—Aria for soprano.
Du Terre—Danceries for four viols and harpsichord.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English.
XGOY, 8.13 meg., 49.4 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English.
RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Front Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham, Starring Edmund Gwenn. Directed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music—Open House Faculty Concert. William Valkenier, French horn; Erwin Bodky, piano. 8:30

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture on this week's Symphony Orchestra concerts. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 11:45, 2:15, 4:50, 8:10. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Majestic—"Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. 11:22 a. m., 2:50, 6:18, 9:45. "Nothing Sacred," Fredric March, Monte Woolley. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:48, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Rosie. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. 11:22 a. m., 2:50, 6:18, 9:45.

Modern—Lassie Come Home, Roddy McDowall. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Jewel," William Boyd. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 9:40.

Paramount—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:15. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, Michele Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Shelby—"Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:10.

Uptown—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:50, 5:40, 9:25. "The Heat's On," Mae West. 12:30, 4:15, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Uncensored," Margaret Lindsay. 2:50, Eric Portman. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

Alston—Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Girl in Jerseicve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 3:45, 7:45.

Allston: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan.

Regent: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Happy Day," Don Ameche. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "North Star," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.

Coolidge Corner: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kathryn Carlisle.

Cleveland Circle: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. Brian Aherne. "The North Star," Walter Huston, A. Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lassie Come Home, Roddy McDowall, E. Gwenn. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Girls in Uniform," Arline Judge, Roger Clark. 2, 8.

University: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy.

Codman Square: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Lodger," L. Cregar, Merle Oberon. "The Marines Take Over," Gilderaleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 2:30, 8:15. "Something About a Soldier," Michael Duane. 3:55, 7:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 2:15, 7, 10. "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Alan Curtis. 3:25, 8:30.

Strand: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 3:20, 8:30. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 2:10, 7:55. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 3:35, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Mystery Broadcast," Nils A. R. Ruth Terry. 2:02, 8:02. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Ruthered. 3:19, 9:19.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Brian Aherne. "The Fellowship," Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "Fired Wife," Barbara Paige.

NATICK—Colonial: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 1:45, 5.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "The Sultan's Daughter," Ann Corio, Charles Butterworth. 2, 8.

Strand: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Danger, Women at Work," Patsy Kelly.

Strand: "Lady Takes a Chance," John Wayne, Jean Arthur. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton.

Central: "Madame Curie," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. "Nasty Nuisance," Bob Watson.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camea: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich. 1:30. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 2:09, 7:54. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Weekend Pass," Martha Driscoll. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. "What a Woman," Brian Aherne, Rosalind Russell. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "The Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean..	"A to Z in Novelty"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots..	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45 "Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or.	Treasury Salute
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Cab Calloway Or
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Musical Roundup	Al Donahue's Orch.
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45 Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Field's Or
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn'	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 "Follies"; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 "American Women'	Capt. Midnight"; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenade"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Income Taxes; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go' com-	The Little Show; Ra-	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	koy's Or.; pianist	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	'The Symphonette' with	Carl Caruso, news	Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable: "Compul-
7:45 Hour; songs; or	M. Plaisir, conductor	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Fred Lang, news	sory Military Service"
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	'Watch World Go By'	'Guiding Light'; drama	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n Abner"	'Today's Children'; sk.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	'Light of the World"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 comedy; or; News	Cary Grant, guest	Hymn recital	Small; Vincent Lopez	Gracie Fields, songs
9:00 Burns and Allen;	'Famous Jury Trials'.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	"Music Hour"
9:15 guest; Lucille Ball	'Famous Jury Trials'.	'Ma Perkins'; sketch..	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
9:30 Report to Nation:	Dance orchestra; Drama	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
9:45 Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Right to Happiness'..	Variety show; orch...	"Eleh Conga"
10:00 Norman Corwin dr	Raymond Gram Swing	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; G Lombardo's Or
10:15 'Odyssey B. Jones'	W. Lang; Dance orch.	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Freddie Martin's Or...
10:30 Maj Gen L Hersey	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Red Nichols' Orch.
10:45 Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	"When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Tony Pastor's Or
11:15 'Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"We Love and Learn'	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
11:30 Romance; drama..	Fishermen's program ..	'Just Plain Bill'; sk	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
11:45 Romance; drama..	Dance orch.; News	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
12:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock...	News; "Get Up and Go"	Organ; Weather; Organ	Frank Fallon, sports ..
12:15 News; Music	Newscast	Musical Pgm.; Weather	Fred Lang, news	Men Make the Navy ...
12:30 Music; News.....	Musical Alarm Clock...	News service	"Happy Hank"	March to Victory .....
12:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	Sports of the Day ....
1:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Pete Herman's Orch....
1:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Richard Ballinger....
1:30 Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood ..	The Wax Museum	Louise Morgan	Irish-American Musical
1:45 Music; News	Newscast	News or service	Louise Morgan; Weather	Program
2:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club	Tea on Food	News; "Tune Factory"	"This Is France" .....
2:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Paul Mann's Orch. ....
2:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Talk: J. Beagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
2:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Dr Hans Nathan: Music
3:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Classical Album; De
3:15 American Stories ..	Music; Highland Bougs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Falla's "The Three-
3:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program ..	"Helpmate"; sketch ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Cornered Hat" .....
3:45 Bachelor's Children	"Alexander Botts"; dr.	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Classical Album .....
4:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience".
4:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ ....
4:30 "Bright Horizons".	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr....	"Spotlight Revue" ...	Profession, Wom's Club
4:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	Meeting .....
5:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Italian Melodies .....
5:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ...	News service	Invitation to Opera ....
5:30 'Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Musical Roundup	Religious Program ....
5:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Hank Lawson's Music...	Religious program ....
6:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Religious Drama .....
6:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	koy's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Religious Drama .....
6:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch..	The Pepper Shaker ....
6:45 "The Goldberks" ..	Fishermen's program ..	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Cedric Foster, news ..	News; Farm & Home ....
7:00 Portia Faces Life..	"Listen, Mellody"	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup ..	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	News service .....
7:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated" ..	'Light of the World" ..	Yankee Kitchen	Roundtable: "Compul-
7:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated" ..	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling ..	sory Military Service"
8:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies .....
8:15 "Caribbean" drama	Brookline H. S.: Music	'Ma Perkins'; sketch..	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies .....
8:30 News; Snapshots..	guest speaker; orch..	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree .....
8:45 "Help Wanted"		'Right to Happiness'..	Variety show; orch...	"Eleh Conga" .....
9:00 Broadway Matinee;	"Juke Box Serenade"..	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; G Lombardo's Or
9:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Musical Roundup	Freddie Martin's Or...
9:30 Life to the Front..	Musical Poll of Hits ..	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Red Nichols' Orch.
9:45 Income Taxes	Musical Poll of Hits ..	Young Widder Brown ..	Santos Ortega	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.
10:00 'Follies'; Music; E.	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Tony Pastor's Or
10:15 Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn' ..	"Arch

Caroline Raid Blasts Japanese Ships—First U. S. Bombs Strike Bucharest

Continued from Page 1

ment while Russian troops pushed on by land 200 miles northeast of the Rumanian capital.

The Liberators and Fortresses, attacking "in considerable strength," struck at military objectives in Bucharest only 24 hours after they had given a similar drubbing to Budapest, Capital of Hungary. Like Budapest, Bucharest has become important to the German defenses of Eastern Europe, and great quantities of war material have been pouring through both rail centers.

Mustang and Lightning fighters accompanied the Bucharest-bound bombers.

In disclosing the Bucharest attack, Allied headquarters also announced that a thousand tons of bombs were used in the April 3 Budapest assault on railroad yards, aircraft components factories, and other military and industrial targets. Headquarters announced, too, that 115 enemy planes were destroyed in the attack April 2 against aircraft factories at Steyr, Austria. This was the greatest number of planes ever officially claimed for a single day's flying in the Mediterranean theater.

The bombings of the two Balkan Capitals foreshadowed more difficult days for Hitler's satellites in that region. Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria, already has felt the weight of 15th Air Force bombs several times, and Budapest now has been hit twice—once April 2 by the 15th Air Force and again April 3 by Wellingtons and Liberators of the RAF, which attacked steel works, armament factories, and railroad yards.

This widespread assault against Balkan capitals, undertaken in conjunction with the Britain-based attacks against German railroad communications, may have political repercussions in the harried Balkan chancelleries.

Central Pacific:

Caroline Victory Disclosed by Knox

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced the results of the task force operations against the Caroline Island in the Pacific at a press conference in Washington. His disclosures were the first official news that had been made public regarding the attacks which began on March 30 and continued through April 1.

Mr. Knox said here was no way to estimate the number of ships that were caught in the anchorages at Palau, Woleai and Yap. Nor could he provide any estimate regarding the size and type of war vessels sunk near Palau and Wolaei.

Mr. Knox said that only meager details had been received so far because of the necessity of maintaining radio silence until the task force has completed its mission. However, he expressed belief that additional information may be forthcoming shortly.

He described as an "interesting slant" on the Palau raid, the fact that an air raid alarm was sounded in Manila.

"We don't know whether one of our planes went over Manila and threatened them or if they knew of this attack close by," the Secretary said.

Mr. Knox also read Japanese propaganda assertions that two American cruisers had been sunk and two battleships and an aircraft carrier damaged by Japanese planes. He gave no credence to the reports which he read with a chuckle, and continued to read to the press conference a Japanese propaganda assertion that "although our force inflicted considerable heavy damage on the enemy we must note that the enemy still possesses considerable strength and we must maintain more speed."

A special Navy announcement told of the destruction of 14 more Japanese vessels by American submarines, bringing to 667 the number of enemy craft destroyed by undersea boats.

The ships included in the new bag by American submarines which have operated along the Japanese coast line were 2 medium tankers, 11 medium cargo vessels, and 1 small cargo vessel.

They brought to 517 the number of Japanese craft of all types sent to the bottom by the far-ranging American submarines.

Meanwhile, 14 atolls in the Marshall Islands, almost the entire western half, were under the American Flag.

Only Jaluit Atoll remains in Japanese hands in the western half of the group, and that is surrounded. Wotje, Maloelap, and Mili in the eastern string are the only important atolls still held by the enemy.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that 10 more atolls had been cleared of Japanese with little or no resistance. These are Ujae Lae, Lib, Namu, Ailinglapalap, Namorik, Ebon, Kili, Arno and Bikini.

"Most of these atolls were taken without resistance," he said. "Light opposition encountered on the others was quickly overcome. We took some prisoners."

American troops previously had taken Kwajalein, Eniwetok and Wotho in the Ralik (Sunset) chain of atolls and Majuro in the Radak (Sunrise) Chain. Majuro was taken without a fight on Jan. 31, the same day Americans landed on Kwajalein to meet stiff opposition. Eniwetok was attacked Feb. 17 and the unopposed occupation of Wotho was announced March 12.

American-held Majuro and Arno are adjacent atolls precisely between the two chief bases remaining in Japanese hands, Mili and Maloelap, both of which have airstrips.

Russia:

Soviets Pounding Three Axis Fronts

Russian armies are pounding rapidly crumbling Axis defense lines on three widely separated sectors of the Eastern Front, Moscow announced, thrusting deep into Rumania to within artillery range of Jassy, driving closer to the important Polish stronghold of Lwow, and tightening their siege arc on the Black Sea port of Odessa.

At the same time, the Soviet High Command announced that Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First Ukraine Army had killed or captured 208,260 Axis troops and was encircling the remnants of 15 divisions near the borders of German-occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In a single 28-day period last month, a special announcement said, a total of 183,310 Germans were killed and 24,950 captured on a single front, boosting to 537,160 the number of German and satellite troops killed or captured in the great Red Army offensive which has all but cleared Russian soil of the invaders.

Far behind the advancing Red Army lines, Marshal Zhukov's forces were "hunting down" the remnants of 15 divisions in the deeply forested Skala area, 20 miles north of the middle Dniester River, Moscow said. These Axis troops, the Russians declared, originally formed part of 35 divisions and divisional groups which had been decimated or routed between March 4 and March 31 as the Nazis fled across the Russian steppes before the victorious Soviet advance. Enormous stores of booty fell into Russian hands, and 2,187 tanks and big guns were destroyed or captured in that period, the announcement added.

In the center of the 450-mile southern front, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukraine Army, surging across the Rumanian plains from the Pruth River boundary, cut the 50-mile stretch of railway linking Jassy and Dorohoi at the town of Dengeni, 25 miles southwest of Dorohoi, the Russian communiqué said. Other columns raced on to storm Kerpitsy, nine miles north of Jassy, placing that important rail center within imminent danger of capture and opening a path to Galati and the Danube River delta, 120 miles to the south. Still other forces were converging on Kishinev, Capital of Bessarabia.

Italy:

Italian Troops Aid Nazi Defense

Italian Fascist troops have been sandwiched in with German forces ringing the Allied beachhead below Rome, it was announced in Naples as comparative tranquillity continued all along the Italian front, with minor patrol clashes and artillery fire keeping the opposing armies alert.

It was not known how many Italian troops were being employed on the beachhead or whether the move means some German units have been withdrawn. In many cases the Italians were said to have been placed between German soldiers in the line rather than put in as units. Some Italian parachute troops were wearing German uniforms.

One Allied patrol filtered deep into enemy territory on the east flank, but was forced to withdraw when attacked about two miles west of Littoria. Some enemy planes raided the port area of the beachhead and two were shot down by antiaircraft fire.

The Germans continued extensive patroling all along the front and in Cassino, now quiet for several days, there was some enemy movement in the area of the Des Roses Hotel, one of the German strong points.

By a Staff Artist

Striking Hitler From South

Heavy Allied raids, from Foggia or other Italian bases, are attacking the southern ramparts of Hitler's European fortress. Thick black lines radiating from Southern Italy indicate direction of recent raids: earlier ones dotted, more recent ones solid.

Moscow to Rumania: 'Capitulate at Once'

By the Associated Press

London, April 4

The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast in the name of the Soviet Government, called on the Rumanian people to abandon the Germans and "capitulate at once."

The radiocast, recorded by the London Daily Mail, said: "Unless you (Rumanians) do so, the whole of your country will become a battlefield and your towns and villages a heap of ruins."

Casualties:

British Losses Total 667,159

British Empire casualties in the first four years of war were 667,159, including 158,741 killed, Prime Minister Churchill announced in the House of Commons.

He listed 159,219 wounded, 78,204 missing, and 270,995 prisoners of war during the 48 months.

American Army and Navy casualties at latest announcements were 173,239 in about 27 months of war, including 40,657 killed, 64,098 wounded, 36,321 missing, and 32,163 prisoners of war. The United States figures included Army casualties up through March 15.

Mr. Churchill said civilian casualties in the United Kingdom for the four years were 109,101, including 49,730 killed and 59,371 wounded sufficiently to be hospitalized.

Merchant seamen casualties on British ships were 30,314, including 26,317 known and presumed slain, and 3,997 interneee.

German Ships:

Few Destroyers Protect Coast

Germany has only about 12 destroyers posted along the European coast from Norway to France to pit against the huge British Home Fleet when the expected invasion of the Continent begins, Allied naval authorities declared in London.

The remainder of the fast-dwindling German fleet is now stationed in the Baltic, where it has lain idle since the sinking of the battleship Scharnhorst last December. These vessels include the 10,000-ton pocket battleships Luetzow and Admiral Scheer, two or three heavy cruisers, and perhaps six destroyers.

The battleship Gneisenau recently was reported lying in the former Polish harbor of Gdynia dismantled after being damaged a year and a half ago by RAF bombers at Kiel. There have been no signs of Hitler's first aircraft carrier, the Graf Zeppelin, which was laid down in 1936.

The great battleship Tirpitz, which the British announced had been heavily damaged by RAF airmen while lying in Norway's Alten Fjord, no longer is considered a menace to the Allied fleet which will have the task of guarding the invasion sea lanes.

It is believed in London that the Tirpitz cannot possibly be put into commission again for many months.

The British Admiralty, in telling about the latest attack on the Tirpitz, did not disclose whether the attacking planes were land or carrier-based craft. There was some speculation, however, that they could have been American-built Coronado heavy bombers, which recently have been put into operation in the Pacific but which have not yet been reported on European operations. These planes are supposed to have a 2,000-mile range.

India:

Allies Report Lull in Fighting

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters in New Delhi announced a lull in fighting on the Indian front south of Imphal and reported no fresh progress by Japanese columns which have been pressing on that communications center from three directions.

In Central Burma, meanwhile, the announcement said, Allied forces, spearheaded by elements of the 22d Chinese Division, are advancing steadily southward in the Mogaung Valley, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Fighting in this area is growing in intensity, the communiqué reported and now extends from the Namsang Hka across the Mogaung Valley Road to the east.

"Indicative of the speed of the Chinese advance," the Allied war bulletin said, "is the fact that the enemy is abandoning his dead in pillboxes."

Allied forces also were taking the initiative on the Arakan front along the Bay of Bengal, and Allied air squadrons blasted numerous important Japanese targets in North, Central, and South Burma.

South Pacific:

MacArthur Fliers Hit Nine Targets

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen have struck at nine important targets on a 1,000-mile arc and his foot soldiers on Bougainville claimed a complete victory over a once-strong enemy garrison on that Solomons island.

Some of the air strikes seemed part of the continuing pattern of hitting at bases of possible Japanese air strength which might be rushed to the defense of Palau. This island group within 600 land miles of the Philippines went under the assault of a powerful United States naval force on March 29.

Part of the job of keeping enemy air power off the back of this fleet went to General MacArthur's airmen, who bombed by-passed Truk at dawn April 1. Patrol planes flying from the Solomons bombed Dublon, a prime base in the Truk fortresses, and set large fires.

It was the tenth strike against Truk in five days.

Timor in the Dutch East Indies was another target. This island is within easy reach of Darwin, Australia.

On Bougainville, the enemy continued his withdrawal, apparently too weary and too few to keep up the suicidal attacks against the Empress Augusta Bay perimeter he started March 8.

April Was Second Month

In the ancient Roman calendar, April was the second month of the year.

British Miners Told by Bevin Of War Crisis From Strikes

Continued from Page 1

threatened by the present strike situation.

Some improvement in the Tyneside strike of shipbuilding apprentices is reported. Their strike action has been directed against the Ministry of Labor's powers to direct them into coal mines as an alternative to drafting them into the fighting services.

In the meantime in Westminster and Whitehall new means of approach are being anxiously sought to the crucial problem in which some 80,000 coal miners, mainly in Yorkshire, and nearly 20,000 shipbuilding and engineering apprentices on the Clydeside and Tynside are idle on the eve of the second front.

The Cabinet is considering what action it can most effectively take against political mischief-makers who are believed largely responsible for industrial discontent.

Probe by Scotland Yard

London's famous criminal investigation department — Scotland Yard—is reported speeding detectives to probe antiwar activities in troublesome industrial centers said to be conducted by "Trotskyites" and an organization known as "the Militant Workers Federation."

Tyneside shipyard apprentices are reported becoming aware that tney have been used as dupes in a sinister political game and are therefore ready to return to work.

Two apprentices, James Stubbins and R. Johnson, have disclosed here how they came to London to see the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and were met at Paddington Station by two strangers who took them to "Trotskyite Headquarters."

But as the new cuts in coal and gas show, the coal situation is more serious. The cut of 10 per cent in electricity supplies and 25 per cent in coal gas to industrial premises is operating from today in the northwestern region of England, due to coal lost in current stoppages. This is in addition to the 10 per cent cut in coal supplies imposed in December.

Tramcar and electric trolley bus services are being restricted 20 per cent in this important industrial area in nonrush hours.

Households Affected

To domestic householders coal supplies are curtailed to four or five hundredweight monthly. Office supplies of coke are so short that today some offices are entirely without heat.

Editorial comment in today's newspapers indicates opinion of all political parties is losing patience with the strikers. It is asked, what do the personal grievances and claims of mine workers and shipbuilding apprentices count compared to the massive "life-and-death" enterprise just about to be undertaken by the Anglo-American forces?

It is claimed that the strike action can only be the result of the erroneous idea that the war is already won. It is contrary to the advice of the miners' leaders. The Yorkshire miners' President has bluntly called the strikes "sabotage."

It is officially admitted that 750,000 tons of coal already have been lost in March through strikes.

Wage Plan in Jeopardy

In addition to the present strike of Yorkshire coal miners on the question of their free domestic coal allowances, 100,000 Welsh miners are still restive over wages after their recent strike.

A Government plan agreed to both by mine owners and leaders for reorganization of wage scales which is aimed at a four-year peace in coal fields is in jeopardy. The miners are now voting on the scheme and several coal fields have voted against it.

The coal miners' position has been greatly improved by recent awards. But miners are showing deep suspicion of all plans they think are aimed to keep them quiet until the war ends.

They are looking to public ownership of mines as the only real solution. The Government, knowing the miner to be a difficult customer, has hitherto showed reluctance to use force.

Wage 'Charter'

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—A drastic revision of the British coal industry with a miners' charter guaranteeing a minimum wage based on a 37½-hour week the year round was proposed by a Conservative reform committee yesterday as a means of preventing strikes such as the present one which has sharply affected war production.

The committee, composed of 50 Conservative Members of Parliament, also proposed a sweeping program of mandatory amalgamations which would cut the existing 1,000 mining undertakings to between 40 and 60.

Chinese Deny Attack From Air On Russians in Outer Mongolia

CHUNGKING, China, April 4 (AP)—The Chinese Government said last night that "the contents of a Tass dispatch of April 2 from Urga (Ulan Bator) alleging that Chinese troops stationed in Sinkiang had crossed into Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian Peoples Republic) and opened fire with machine guns from airplanes are entirely at variance with the facts."

[Tass, official Soviet news agency, had quoted "well-informed sources" as saying that Chinese planes had bombed towns and villages of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, to which Kazakhs had fled in an attempt to avoid forced evacuation from the Altai mountain district to the southern district of Sinkiang at the end of last year.

[The dispatch said that Government leaders of the Republic were convinced that if other violations occurred, the Soviet Government would be asked to render all necessary aid to correct the situation.

[Outer Mongolia, although an independent country, is closely linked ideologically and economically with the Soviet Union, with which it negotiated a mutual assistance pact in 1936.]

Disputed Area

By a Staff Artist

Far Eastern Zone

Scene of mysterious clash between Russians and Chinese in the vast regions of Outer Mongolia.

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G. O. P. Woos Farm Votes At Special Chicago Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 4—The swing back to normal Republicanism of the Corn Belt farmer and his colleagues in the wheat and dairy states is one of the bright spots in the G. O. P.'s prospects for 1944. To cement the friendly feeling for those who have returned to the fold and to woo new rural voters, the Party's special Farm Platform Committee opened a two-day session here yesterday, where the nation's farm leaders gathered to outline their ideas of a future farm program.

Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, beamed on the farm officials, and Republican stalwart Gov. Burke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, who presided, smiled and listened attentively while his coworkers, Republican Senators Raymond E. Willis of Indiana and Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, and Representatives Clifford R. Hope of Kansas and H. Carl Andresen of Minnesota took notes.

Political Divorce Urged

There was nothing new in the farmers' demands. Their requests were couched mostly in general terms. Support prices for farm products now and after the war, a pledge of abundant production, opposition to consumer subsidies "at a time when consumer buying power is at an all-time high," centralization of authority over foods and fiber in one man—the food administrator—rather than division between the Office of Price Administration, economic stabilizers James F. Byrnes and Fred M. Vinson and the War Food Administration.

Take the farm program out of politics by placing its Administration under a bipartisan board appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. These are the principles both the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange advocated through their spokesmen, Earl C. Smith, Vice-President, and Albert S. Goss, National Master, respectfully.

James G. Patton, pro-New Deal President of the National Farmers Union, read a long report which indorsed essentially everything the Roosevelt Administration has done for agriculture including subsidies. While Messrs. Smith and Goss criticized the Administration for government by directives instead of by law, and called for a return to the Constitution, Mr. Patton found little amiss. He rapped crop curtailment, however, as a national program, and recommended a policy of plenty. He would have the Government handle farm surpluses so as to maintain good prices and distribute food to low-income groups.

The Grange spoke for abundance, too, as did Mr. Smith of the Farm Bureau, but the latter demanded continuation of crop adjustment machinery as a soil-conservation measure.

None of the farm groups, apparently, is ready to make any radical departures from the legislation now in force.

Ceiling Prices

Not one asked for repeal of the Price Control Act, though both the Grange and Farm Bureau demanded its administrators follow the letter of the law.

"Abundant production is one of the best means of preventing an advance in prices," said Mr. Smith. "We favor establishment of price ceilings on agricultural products only where necessary and workable. After having once been announced, ceiling prices or floor prices should not be lowered during the production or marketing period. The Federation is opposed to consumer subsidies and rollbacks."

Differences between the Farm Bureau and Grange over production policies are understandable. The Grange is dominated by farmers of the East and Northwest who buy feed and oppose high grain prices; the Farm Bureau is strongest in the corn and wheat states, and cotton long has been a battle cry.

Mr. Patton asked for an increase where parity for the grain crops in Government paternalism, free food for the poor, school lunches, loans and grants to little farmers for rural housing, sanitation, hospitalization, social security, and education. Messrs. Goss and Smith, on the other hand, were concerned lest a strong central government destroy economic democracy and individual initiative. They asked for decentralization.

"We believe," said Mr. Goss, "that the Government should be supported by the people, and not the people supported by the Government." Gossip in the corridors indicated that issues other than farm policies will weigh heavily in deciding farm votes this year. The fourth term, which candidate is safest to guide the country through the war and peace, wartime regulations, Administration labor policies, and others are live questions on the farm, as they are everywhere.

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It Irons Out the Bumps

R. N. Riblet of Spokane, Wash., sits at the wheel of his tractor with the squared tread, his own invention, while it is the center of attraction at a labor-saving demonstration by the Extension Service of Washington State College. Mr. Riblet, who has driven tractors over mountains and across rivers, says his tread gives special traction and take the bumps out of rough terrain.

Competition Centers in G.O.P. At Illinois Primaries April 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 3—When Illinois voters go to the primary polls on April 11, they will find plenty of contests among Republican candidates, but practically none among the Democrats.

Voters will find on the lists, too, the names of 34 women—four of them asking nominations to run for Congress from their respective districts and one for the office of Congressman-at-large.

The Democrats have a "harmony slate." Mindful of a revivified Republican Party and the favorable winds blowing its way, the Democrats know they need to present a solid front. This they are doing. Within-party differences have been submerged, and a harmony ticket worked out, which they hope will prove palatable to all Illinois Democrats—the downstaters, the upstaters, the machine Democrats, and the independents.

For instance, Chicago's Mayor Edward J. Kelly is supporting Thomas J. Courtney for Governor, and Mr. Courtney is the only Democratic candidate for that office. On the Republican side, two are contesting for the nomination—Oscar E. Carlstrom of Aledo, Ill., and Dwight H. Green, the incumbent.

Mr. Courtney is now State's Attorney. Until recently, he and Mayor Kelly have been considerably at loggerheads. Mr. Courtney frankly disapproved the Kelly-Nash machine, and won the plaudits of downstate Democrats for his stand. Now, however, Mayor Kelly is talking in Mr. Courtney's behalf—howbeit not too vociferously, out of due respect for the downstate Democrats' ears. It wouldn't do, political observers here say, for Mr. Courtney's name to be associated very much, down there, with the Kelly-Nash machine.

In many other instances there is no contest for nominations among the Democrats, but there are lively skirmishes on the Republican side.

Woman Candidates

Some of the 34 women candidates at this primary are newcomers, others long since have won their political spurs.

Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, the only Democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, is probably the most spectacular among the newcomers. She is the daughter of the late Lorado Taft, world-famous sculptor, and wife of Paul Douglas, a former University of Chicago professor, who served as an alderman on Chicago's City Council and who is now a Marine.

If elected, she will not be the first Illinois woman to win the post of Congressman-at-large. Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms filled that office from 1929 to 1931. Mrs. Simms was a Republican.

Miss Marie D. Schreier of West Frankfort, Ill., a newcomer, is one of three Republican candidates for Congress from the 25th District, and the first Southern Illinois woman to aspire to that office.

Miss Schreier's platform pledges support for old-age pensions, increased pay for schoolteachers, and a definite plan to aid to veterans of World Wars I and II, beyond hospitalization and mustering-out pay.

Contest in 10th District

In the northernmost part of the State, a woman newcomer (Republican) is contending for the seat of a veteran Representative, Ralph E. Church, of Evanston, in the 10th District. She is Mrs. Florence Hoban Griesel of Chicago.

Mrs. Griesel is avowedly a nationalist and an advocate of America First.

As in the great majority of cases, there is no contest for the nomination on the Democrats' side.

Mrs. Ruth G. Fillingham of Pontiac, Ill., is the sole Democratic candidate for the office of Representative from the 17th District.

Miss Jessie Sumner of Milford, Ill., is asking to be renominated as Republican candidate for Congress from the 18th District. Miss Sumner's past record and present activities show her to be an extreme isolationist, observers point out.

Primary Deterioration Typified in Nebraska

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4—The preconvention campaign now reaching its climax in Nebraska is providing a vivid example of the decline and deterioration of the primary as a method of choosing presidential nominees.

Throughout the nation most voters are being given little opportunity to have any say in determining the presidential candidate of either the Republican or Democratic parties and here in this State even the registered decision of the preferential balloting on April 11 may well be thrown out the window.

In this election year of 1944 the degradation of the presidential primary is being brought to a new low and Nebraska—more the victim than the perpetrator—is offering a perfect case study of how it's done.

How Primary Works

Here is what's happening—and the consequences:

1. In the preferential primary, Nebraska voters are given no adequate choice of candidates. Only the names of Wendell L. Willkie and Lieut. Commander Harold Stassen are entered and they both stand for the same purposes and the same policies in domestic and foreign affairs.

This is a choice between names but it is not a choice between policies. Other leading candidates—Dewey, MacArthur, Bricker—have kept off the ballot, perhaps expediently, but whatever the reason, Nebraska Republicans are denied anything approaching a full opportunity to express their sentiments.

2. Nebraska Democratic voters them. They are free to vote for Franklin Roosevelt—or Franklin Roosevelt.

3. But even if Nebraska Republican voters decide overwhelmingly that they want to support Mr. Willkie or Commander Stassen, there is no assurance whatsoever that their decision will in any degree be carried out at the nominating convention in Chicago. The popular preference is without any binding effect, even for a single ballot.

Two Slates of Delegates

4. It is even less than that. Actually, besides the preferential vote between Mr. Willkie and Commander Stassen, there is a separate ballot on which Nebraska Republicans may choose delegates to the Chicago convention. There are two slates of these delegates. While one slate has announced that it will be "guided" by the preference vote, the other is pledged to Gov. Dwight Griswold, who is not a candidate for the nomination but is seeking a third term at the State Capitol. This slate has announced that it will not be bound by the primary.

Consider the consequences:

In Nebraska, either Mr. Willkie or Commander Stassen can decisively win the preferential primary, but since the decision of the voters is entirely advisory, neither can get any solid assurance of delegate strength at Chicago.

More than that, it is entirely possible for either Mr. Willkie or Commander Stassen to win the preferential primary, and still get either anti-Willkie or anti-Stassen delegates at Chicago. The Gris-wold-pledged slate has a good chance of winning and it will be free to go where the political wind listeth regardless of the registered sentiments of the rank and file of Nebraska Republicans.

The muddied and nearly meaningless Nebraska primary is by no means peculiar to this State; it is simply typical of the steady decline and disuses of the primary as a means of permitting the voters—instead of the organization leaders—to choose the party nominees.

Only 13 States now hold presidential preferential primaries by law and the results of these primaries, which at best cannot go far toward determining the presidential nomination, are rendered more indecisive than ever by the silent and absent contenders, who unquestionably will bulk large at the conventions with or without their approval.

National Consequences

The national consequences of this situation are these:

1. Only an insignificant minority of citizens play any part at all in voting for the nominees of the two major parties.

2. This primary voting, affecting only a small minority of the convention delegates, plays a negligible part in determination of the presidential candidates.

3. Consequently, in the November election itself the voters have only the opportunity to ratify for President only one of two men whose selection they have had very little opportunity to influence.

These are the circumstances which give rise from time to time to the demand for a reform and a revitalization of the primary election machinery throughout the country in order that the voters may have the opportunity to determine the presidential nominees, not merely choose between the nominees for the Presidency.

Mr. Willkie is hot on the campaign trails of Nebraska today but the outcome next week can have little positive power in his behalf. If he loses the preference contest—and the contest is really the field against him—he will have lost all as far as this State is concerned. If he wins, he will have again demonstrated his powers of political persuasion, but there is only an outside possibility that he will have garnered Nebraska's 15 electoral votes.

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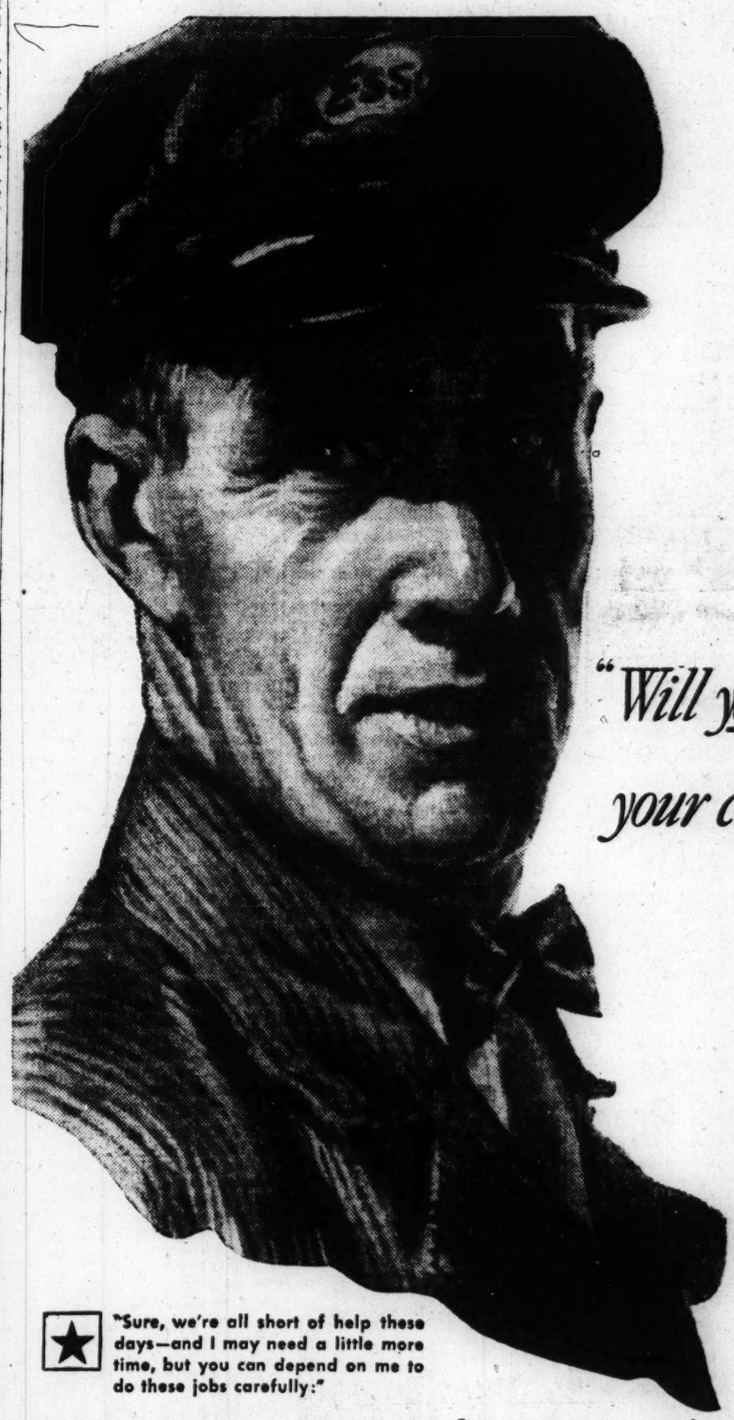

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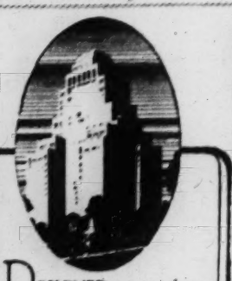

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Shaw Issues Challenge For New Alphabet

Continued from Page 1

long garden when I arrived, and came bounding across the lawn like a young gazelle, clad in his famous gray Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers, with extremely picturesque bright green cuffs on the end of his sleeves.

"How did you get here?" he demanded as soon as he got into the room. "This is the most inaccessible village in England. Civilization jumped from Hertford to Hitchin, and missed out Ayot St. Lawrence, but we don't care. Let's sit down."

Finally Fix Carpet

We sat down. Then Mr. Shaw noticed an edge of the carpet was turned up under his chair. He bent down to smooth it out. It wouldn't smooth out. So he bent down again. I bent down. I got on my hands and knees. Still the carpet beat us. Mr. Shaw got on his hands and knees, and we banged our heads together. But that didn't matter, because we got the carpet as straight as a die.

We sat down again in our chairs in triumph. "My part in this business is the economic aspect," repeated Mr. Shaw.

"The Russians can write my name, as near as it makes no matter, in two letters instead of four. That saves 50 per cent in time. It is because they have 35 letters instead of our 26. If we had a letter for every sound, think of the time everybody would save, and the money, too. Why, it would run into millions." Mr. Shaw sat back with a radiant smile.

"We need an entirely new alphabet," he went on. "Scrap our present system. Children might just as well learn 42 letters—an additional 16. Children can learn anything. Anyway, it would be simplicity itself compared with the multiplication table.

"Of course, we will have to come to some agreement with America. But it doesn't mean we will all have to speak alike. I am an Irishman, and my friend Sidney Webb is a Cockney, but we can both understand each other when we open our mouths.

"So why couldn't we understand each other when our speech is phonetically reproduced on paper? The same thing applies to Americans and Englishmen. New, basic English—" . . . .

Use of Basic English

"Basic English' Will you let your plays be done in basic English?"

Mr. Shaw regarded me more in sorrow than in anger. "Shakespeare," he said patiently, "it is the music in Shakespeare that counts, not the sense. Put Shakespeare into basic, and you destroy the music."

"Everything in Shaw is put in a peculiar word—music. Destroy that, and you take away all that is valuable."

"Like reducing Beethoven to a five-finger exercise?" I suggested.

"Not even a five-finger exercise," said Mr. Shaw.

"I suppose," I said, remembering Mr. Shaw's youthful criticism of the most famous English 19th century actors "That Irving used to ruin that music utterly?"

View on Irving

"The trouble with Irving," replied Mr. Show, throwing his mind back 50 years "is that he had no voice. He hadn't the chest for big deep notes. So he had to throw his voice up into his nose, to get resonance, like this." Mr. Shaw began to speak through his nose very slowly and apparently with great effort. "That is what Irving was like. Very pedantic. Hadn't any voice."

By now it was time for me to go. Mr. Shaw walked down the gravel drive with me and as we stood by his gate I noticed that Mr. Shaw is not only the most famous—and most genial and kindly—dramatist in the world; but he is one of the few men in Britain who still possess iron gates to their houses—salvage has taken the rest.

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'It Iz Veri Iizi tu Riid'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—The basis of the new alphabet which Mr. Shaw seeks is phonetic shorthand.

Many systems of notation, including various kinds of shorthand, employs 42 symbols, one symbol for each sound in the English language.

Mr. Shaw says most of these are good. One wherein he takes great interest is broad romic invented by Henry Sweet, celebrated Oxford linguistic professor, who suggested the character of Professor Higgins in Pygmalion.

Broad romic however uses many ordinary familiar letters while Mr. Shaw favors invention of an entirely new alphabet. Professor Sweet's system for instance represents the sound "ch" as in child, by a letter that resembles the old English "s" and the "ng" sound by the letter "n" with the tail lengthened.

The "A" sound in the phrase "I read a book," is the letter "e" upside down and so on. Here is a sentence in broad romic: "It iz veri iizi tu riid."

U. S. Plans Better Railway And More Food for Arabia

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 4 — Through American initiative long-range blueprints are being drawn up and surveys submitted by the United States Government and private planners, with British co-operation, to make oil-rich Saudi Arabia self-sufficient in foodstuffs and to modernize its transportation.

A mission, largely agricultural, headed by Col. John F. Coneybear, American Lend-Lease specialist, has just returned from a 31-day tour and survey of Saudi Arabia's irrigation prospects. Simultaneously it is known that at the request of King Ibn Saud, plans are being prepared by the United States Army and the Foreign Economic Administration experts regarding several phases of the modernization of Arabia's transport.

Meanwhile irrigation plans, suggested by the American Arabian Oil Company and now developed through the blueprint stage, call for the watering by irrigation of 10,000 acres of Saudi Arabia's parched plains and the planting of wheat, barley, vegetables, and fruit. The project is awaiting only the availability from the United States of sufficient pumping equipment and determination as to whether Arabia's deep limestone wells have a sufficient steady flow of water to irrigate this vast acreage.

Mission Welcomed

A warm reception was accorded the mission just returned to Cairo by Ibn Saud and the fact that the mission included a member of the United States Foreign Economic Administration, Colonel Coneybear, as well as Dr. Harold Myers, American soil expert assigned to the Mideast supply center, and Wing Commander Dunston Skilbeck, British M. E. S. C. member and its assistant director in charge of agricultural development, is cited as emphasizing America's increasing interest and influence in this strategic kingdom.

Keen interest from such commercial concerns as the American-Arabian Oil Company in seeing big-scale irrigation projects underway is cited here as an example of how American commercial interests entering the foreign field find it to their own economic advantage to improve native standards. Native self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and improved sanitary conditions, for instance, not only wins the friendship of the native rulers but also makes for stronger workers and lifts from foreign concerns the tremendous burden of importing big quantities of food.

As guests of the Arabian Government the agricultural mission made an intensive study of projects over a 1,000-mile route between Jidda, major Arabian port on the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and were received as guests of the King at his camp north of Raidh. At Jidda the mission was joined by Arabia's Director of Agriculture, Izzidine Bey Shawa, and desert treks were made by automobile, being shielded from viewing the Holy City of Mecca by a circuitous detour.

Country of Herdsmen

It is the opinion of members of the returned mission that Saudi Arabia always will be predominantly a country of nomadic herdsmen, relying on flocks for food and clothing and fuel but in some regions of the central peninsula and eastern areas along the Persian Gulf, water supplies are available for irrigation.

In some areas water has already been harnessed by Ibn Saud's enterprise. At El Kharg, water 50 feet below the ground is pumped out of remarkable deep limestone wells to irrigate 1,500 acres of wheat, barley, alfalfa, vegetables, and melons.

New pumping stations are under construction to provide water for an additional 5,000 acres while a projected canal to Bijidiyah Plain 10 miles away will sluice water to a vast acreage.

Eight hundred more acres under irirrigation at Khafs Magran will double as soon as new pumps are installed.

Intensely interested in the agricultural development of his country, colorful, despotic King Ibn Saud expressed to the mission's trio his eagerness to promote farm projects wherever possible so as to reduce Arabia's dependence upon imported foodstuffs and to settle on the land increasing numbers of the country's nomadic tribes.

U. S. Steps Up Fighter Range

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A disclosure that the United States is developing longer-range fighter planes, presumably to protect flights of the huge new B-29 super bomber, came simultaneously April 3 with announcement of record-shattering aircraft production in March.

The statement that efforts were under way to provide fighter escorts for the new giant bombers was made by Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, commanding the Air Forces Materiel Command, at a news conference. The production of B-29's was "substantially on schedule" in March.

The Mustang P-51 an dthe P-38 Lightning now are the longest range fighters in the Air Force. They are rated capable of accompanying bombing missions of either Liberators or fortresses, but not that of the B-29, whose secret flight radius is much greater.

The all-tie record of 9,118 war planes in March was announced by Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board.

Hague Sees Only Roosevelt in N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 4—Reiterating his re-election prophecies for President Roosevelt which have been a feature of organization backing in the New Deal record, Mayor Frank Hague had returned from a southern holiday to his mayoral duties here today with confident assertion that Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the Democratic nominee and victor in the 1944 presidential picture. Spokesman for the party machine in the Garden State, his declarations had no reservations that the New Jersey delegation would be "solidly in favor" of Roosevelt's renomination.

The Jersey City Mayor professed no apprehension in the State's rating in the party national picture over the recent upthrust of Republican strength which has seen Walter E. Edge into the New Jersey Governorship and signaled a newly-united G. O. P. organization in political affairs here.

Finnish Reply Faces Delay Over Easter

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (AP)—The Finnish Parliament was summoned to meet again today before adjourning for Easter but it appeared likely that its decision on peace with Russia would be delayed until after the holiday recess.

Although some clarification of the situation had been expected last night, it was declared semi-officially that "nothing special happened" at the Parliament session yesterday.

Finnish political quarters here said that while there were reports of some modification in the Russian armistice terms following Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi's trip to Moscow, the belief now prevails that the terms are as harsh as ever and even more precise.

The earlier reports had said the Russians made some frontier concessions, but placed high reparations demands on the Finns.

The Stockholm Newspaper Dagens Nyheter said it had learned that the reparations asked by the Russians run into billions of Swedish crowns which would have to be paid by 1950.

Such a figure is "not inconsiderable," the Swedish newspaper said, in view of the fact that Finland's national income before the war was 3,000,000,000 crowns and now is steadily decreasing. (The crown is quoted at 23.85 cents in United States money.)

It added that still the most difficult point in the Russian terms is the isolation of the German troops in Northern Finland.

German pressure on Finland to continue the war is "very heavy," Dagens Nyheter said, and the Finnish Government foresees the threat of "unpleasant use" of that pressure.

This was obviously a reference to the danger that the Germans might attempt to occupy Finland or at least some sections of the country if the Finns should make peace.

The Swedish press generally was pessimistic about prospects for peace. All political developments in Finland were screened by strict censorship. Helsingfors dispatches to the Swedish press contained no news of impending events.

Army Felicitations Sent to King Peter

LONDON, April 4 (AP) — The Yugoslav Information Bureau said today that King Peter had received the following message of congratulation on his wedding from Gen. Draja Mihailovic, his War Minister who is in Yugoslavia:

"News of Your Majesty's marriage was received with enthusiasm by the whole Yugoslav people, who had already given last year their unanimous approval.

"In the name of the Yugoslav Army and in my own, with deep devotion and faithfulness, I beg the most gracious royal pair to accept our congratulations and wishes for long life and happiness of the royal family and the whole nation.

"The greatest joy of the people and Army will be when Your Majesty, with Her Majesty the Queen comes into liberated and great Yugoslavia. Long live Your Majesty, long live Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra."

New Naval District Includes All Alaska

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP) — Formation of a new naval district comprising Alaska and the Aleutian Islands was announced today by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

He said the new district, to be called the 17th, will be commanded by Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting of Watertown, N. Y.

Temporary headquarters will be at Adak in the Aleutians and an office also will be maintained in Seattle, Wash.

Admiral Whiting has been commander of a Southeast Pacific force. He previously commanded a destroyer division from 1938 until 1940 and served on various recruiting assignments. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1912.

Balkan Satellites Shaken By Second Allied Air Front

Continued from Page 1

hard-hitting Allied air arm but which now are having blows rained on them from Italy.

MORE

It also is designed to have a tactical effect on the currently static military situation in Italy when the Allies launch their next drive there before, during, or after the initiation of fresh land operations elsewhere.

Long Road Seen Ahead

The Germans are rising formidably to meet this multiform two-way challenge. And the carrying out of the Allied combined air offensive to a point where it permits a conclusive land campaign anywhere looks as if it is going to be a tough, expensive, and probably long business.

But now that the first summer weather has arrived in Italy and the country is bathed again in warm sunshine, the Germans will be hit from two directions on a scale dwarfing any experience of the kind they have undergone in the past.

Yesterday's heavy raids on Budapest, only 270 miles from where the Russians and Germans actually are at grips, heralds an era of new possibilities for giving the Russians more direct and more powerful air aid than any they have received before.

It is easy now to imagine a system such as that frequently urged by Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky in which heavy bombers leave Britain and land in Italy, leave Italy and land behind the Russian lines, or work any other combination arising from those possibilities, criss-crossing the continental skies for an accumulation of Allied air strength wherever most needed behind the steel ring that is to close in steadily upon Germany itself in due course.

Such a development in flexibility would permit the exploitation of adequate forces from various striking areas at the most effective fuel and bomb-load ranges as the need arose.

Air Blitz Hits Nazi Plans

Already the German problem of dispersal throughout the Reich and occupied countries—the best means of minimizing the effect of the Allied air offensive—is being rudely complicated by the carrying out of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's threat that the blitz from Italy would rise nearer and nearer to matching that undertaken day and night from Britain.

Closely linked with this is the dislocation of supply lines—a dislocation that has a prompter effect on the fight as the Nazis fall back toward their main base and distribution centers. Yesterday's raid on the rail yards at Budapest, for example—apart from all political considerations—was near enough to the Russian Front to leave the Germans with little slack to pull in for readjustments necessary to cover even the limited effects of the line blockage and rolling stock losses shown by Allied intelligence photographs. It would be absurd to overestimate the restricted tactical importance of this attack. But as the shape of things to come behind the Germans' eastern front, it has considerable significance

Nazi 'Stop Line'

The taking over of Hungary and other Balkan territories by the Nazis was the logical answer to the most pressing military problems arising from their continued retreat before the Russians and is seen as their first move in establishing a "stop line" where they intend to stand on the defensive.

The Russians are expected to have a heavy job on their hands when they reach that point. In the Carpathian areas, they inevitably will find themselves in something rather like the topographical situation that has been such a handicap to the Allies in Italy. So Allied bombing behind the German lines promises to serve Russian interests then in the same way it is intended it shall sap Nazi defenses in Italy and elsewhere when the American and British military machine really begins to roll this year.

Meanwhile, the most important single issue involved in the Allies' air offensive from Britain and Italy is the greatest possible destruction of the Luftwaffe before fresh major land operations are undertaken.

Bulletproof Scriptures Profit Probe Launched

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A Federal investigation of possible profiteering in New Testaments sold as bulletproof is under way.

Dr. William L. Darby, President of the Washington Bible Society, has filed a complaint against an unidentified firm that it was buying large quantities of New Testaments from the American Bible Society, putting steel jackets on them, and wholesaling them at high prices, officials reported. Pending completion of the investigation, the inquiring agency was not named.

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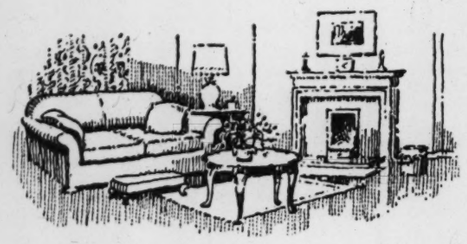

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Move Is Made For Return Of Public Lands

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Ninety-odd government agencies share jurisdiction over approximately 800,000,000 acres of public lands, including roughly one fifth of Continental United States, Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida said today, and Congress will be asked to adopt a policy for returning much of this acreage to the tax rolls.

The House Public Lands Committee is completing a nine-months study of the problem, Chairman Peterson disclosed, and will recommend that localities be reimbursed on a basis of tax losses and land valuation, except for lands of strictly governmental nature, such as those used for postoffices, custom houses and similar purposes.

The Committee also will propose legislation to charge one agency, possibly the general land office, with the responsibility of keeping a permanent record of all government-owned lands, since he said no agency now has a complete list.

In disposing of surplus lands, Mr. Peterson said "one agency should undertake the over-all job so that various agencies will not be competing with each other."

"So long as any agency retains title to such lands, it will be responsible for paying taxes or service charges in lieu of taxes, and this policy would encourage all agencies to get busy and dispose of all property not absolutely needed," he asserted.

The person from whom the land was purchased should have "first chance at it," Mr. Peterson said, "then the war veterans in instances where the land is suitable for farming."

Of the 90-odd agencies sharing jurisdiction, the Agriculture Department has one of the largest holdings, 186,000,000 acres.

Clark-Darlan Pact Abrogation Sought

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 4 (AP)—Members of "The Association of French Liberation of Nov. 8" adopted a resolution April 2 asking President Roosevelt to abrogate the Clark-Darlan agreement as infringing upon French sovereignty and to recognize more fully the French Committee of National Liberation.

More than 600 delegates represented communities in North Africa at the session.

The Association said Robert D. Murphy, a member of the Allied Control Commission for Italy and former United States Minister to French North Africa, had guaranteed respect for French sovereignty in any future military operations.

The agreement referred to was made in November, 1942, between the late Admiral Jean Darlan and Lieut. Gen.—then Maj. Gen.—Mark W. Clark. It formalized the presence of Allied troops in North Africa. The French subsequently demanded a new agreement, contending the original one between occupational forces and the occupied no longer met the situation.

Some Senators Favor News Probe

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP) — Some Senators have given tentative indorsement to a proposal by Palmer Hoyt, Oregon publisher and former domestic director of the Office of War Information, that the Senate investigate the distribution of war news, both at home and to the troops abroad.

Chairman Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, of the Republican Steering Committee supported the proposal by Mr. Hoyt that the Senate set up its own committee to "find out why vital news is so often withheld and to find out the reasons for that practice." Mr. Hoyt also said such an investigation should include a study of news that goes abroad.

The publisher added that despite some recent improvement, the Government still ranks as a "bad reporter" because, he said, "we still are not getting all the story all the time."

Senators Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming also expressed approval, although the latter emphasized that he favored no "punitive" probe.

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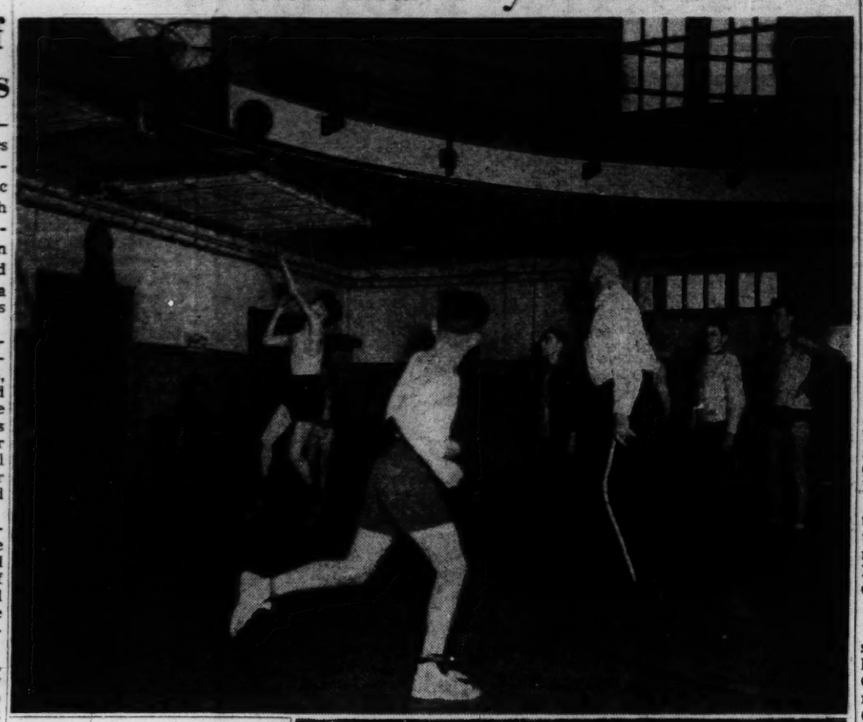
Recreation Plan Pays Dividends



Cessna

Gymnasium Draws Boys Away From Rail Yards

Upper: Workers at Cessna Aircraft Company have furnished their school-age sons with recreational activities by turning over the facilities of the Cessna Gymnasium for the boys' day off from school each week. Lower: This is the kind of trouble that isn't hard for boys to find on Saturdays, when children of war-workers are on their own.

Use of War-Plant Gymnasium Helps to Keep Boys Off Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan. — From the standpoint of juvenile delinquency, every boy is a potential "problem child" on Saturdays, when Mom and Dad are working in defense plants and there's no school to occupy youthful energies.

Workers at Cessna Aircraft Company have furnished their schoo-age sons with a focal point for their recreational activities, by turning over to them the facilities of the Cessna gymnasium for their day away from school. They are finding it a successful means of keeping the boys off the streets and out of mischief.

Classes in supervised play get under way at 9 a. m., in what is said to be the largest and most completely privately-owned gymnasium in the State of Kansas. Basketball, softball, wrestling, handball, volleyball, and boxing are on the schedule, and instruction in all sports is available to the boys without charge from "Skip" Archer, Athletic Director of the Cessna Employees' Club. Table tennis, shuffleboard, and other diversions are also available. Coinciding with regular school hours, the activities close at 4 p. m.

More than 50 boys participated the first day at the gymnasium, and more than 100 are currently taking advantage of the sports schedule, with attendance still increasing weekly. City officials have praised the Cessna children's program highly. Sergeant W. A. Ziemendorf, Wichita Police Department Director of Safety Education, has complimented Cessna employees on the recreation plan.

"Anything that keeps children off the streets on Saturday is a contribution to traffic safety, and pays dividends in saving lives," said Sergeant Ziemendorf. "Furnishing the children of defense workers with a supervised program of play outside of school hours points the way to a reduction in both accidents and juvenile delinquency."

Paintings Removed; Controversy Starts

ST. LOUIS, April 4 (AP)—Politics in art provoked a controversy March 31 over the removal of 11 paintings, most of them critical of the New Deal, from an exhibition at the Artists' Guild, by two St. Louis women painters.

The Guild's Board of Directors ordered the canvases down because of their "controversial character," drawing a reply from one of the artists, Mrs. Mabel M. Edsall, "I thought we had free speech but we don't have free painting." The other artist is Mrs. Jesse B. Rickley.

One of the rejected works, entitled "New Deal Follies," showed a crowned Roosevelt leading a ballet of the WPA, OWI, OPA, RFC and other agencies in a greenback-flinging dance.

Red Cross Fund Drive Short of National Goal

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Approximately $168,000,000 of the $200,000,000 goal for the 1944 Red Cross National War Fund has been raised, with the campaign to continue in April, Leon Fraser, National Campaign Chairman, has announced.

The drive will be carried on until the goal has been oversubscribed, Mr. Fraser added. Of the 3,755 Red Cross Chapters, about 40 per cent have reached or exceeded their quotas.

Roosevelt Shifts U. S. Front In Italian Diplomatic Field

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt today broadened American diplomatic representation in Italy but the White House explained quickly that the action involved "no departure whatever from the existing system of Allied control in Italy."

Alexander C. Kirk, American Minister to Egypt, was named as the American member of the Advisory Council for Italy, and was given the personal rank of ambassador.

He will succeed Robert D. Murphy as the United States representative on the Council, and the White House said Mr. Murphy, also retaining the personal rank of ambassador, would devote all his time to his position as political adviser on the staff of the Allied Commander in Chief for the Mediterranean theater.

"No departure whatever from the existing system of Allied control in Italy is involved in this reallocation of duties," the White House said in announcing the changes.

Diplomatic Interest

However, the action was observed with interest by diplomats here in view of the recent Soviet Government decision to extend directly to Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government a kind of diplomatic recognition which Great Britain and the United States have refrained from giving. There has been speculation that the United States and Britain might follow Russia's lead, but officials in Washington have denied any such thing as planned.

The Italian political situation took on fresh complications early last month when the Badoglio Government at Naples announced that diplomatic representatives would be exchanged with Moscow.

The objective sought by the Russians has not been explained fully. One theory was that the Russians wanted air bases on the Italian coast to permit shuttle flying of supplies into Yugoslavia and had been unable to obtain action from the Allied Command, so they sought it directly from Marshal Badoglio. Another was that the Russians sought closer political connection with the Badoglio Government in order to temper internal political disturbances in Italy which might hinder the war effort.

Last week Izvestia, Russian Government newspaper, said Britain and the United States should not take alarm at the dispatch of a Russian representative to Naples and declared the Soviet Government was willing to have changes in the Badoglio Government, including the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, without delay.

Military Basis

Meanwhile, Britain and the United States have continued to deal with Italy on a strictly military basis.

The Badoglio Government is subject to the Allied Control Commission which, in turn, is bossed by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied comandmer in the Mediterranean. The Advisory Council is an independent body created by the foreign ministers in their conference at Mosiow last fall to advise the London, Washington, and Moscow Governments on broad questions of Italian policy. Once decisions are reached it is up to the governments to work with Marshal Badoglio through the Allied Military Command.

Women in War Praised

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C., April 4 (AP)—American women in the battle zones are showing "the greatest courage I have ever seen," Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Women's Army Corps head, told a Women's Marine officers graduating class here yesterday. Colonel Hobby recently returned from a 29,000-mile tour of three war theaters.

50 Years of Arms Called Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The United States must maintain a great Army, Navy and Air Force for another 50 years, Dr. D. M. Amacker, professor at Southwestern University of Memphis said here recently.

"Many Americans hold that arms cause war and that disarmament is therefore the path to peace," Dr. Amacker recalled. "Others insist on piling up arms as if big armament were almost an end in itself. Both views are inadequate.

"Moral re-armament, that is, the firm will to protect by force the peace of the world before aggressors become dangerous can make for national security as well as mountains of idle equipment.

"Indeed, I suggest throng garrisons along the European-African and Asiatic shores. For stable world order has become interest No. 1 of every nation and such a setup maintained in co-operation with our present allies seems to offer greatest promise of a lasting world peace."

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The Home Forum

Why not Look Up?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of trouble men customarily look to a power above the human, a higher power, for help and comfort. They pray to the best of their understanding, and such prayer is blessed. Every humble turning to Spirit is blessed of the Father. But as we reason from the basis of God's allness, we see that He is always with us, always governing His creation, always the one and only cause. The statement, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6), becomes for us demonstrable truth.

Heaven is not a place to which to direct prayers. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says." Christ Jesus never spoke of a far-off heaven. Did he not say, "The kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21)? In proof of his words he healed the sick, and restored harmony wherever he went.

* * *

Uplifted thoughts and desires speed our progress out of material beliefs. To escape the woes of material sense, we must understand that matter can give neither pain nor pleasure; for it is wholly nonintelligent. Belief in the material origin of man produces discord, and conversely, the recognition of the spiritual origin of man results in harmony.

The attempt to limit Spirit limits man, and implies the belief that God can be circumscribed. But Spirit and man are not in matter, or limited by matter, for Spirit is God and man is spiritual. This fact understood is of practical help, for it gives us so clear a concept of ourselves and others as children of God, spiritual and perfect, that we are lifted to a great extent above the belief in material limitations, fears, diseases, and danger. We begin to see that we live in the realm of Mind, which is teeming with ideas, to be utilized here and now. These ideas are available and of value right where we are, in school, in the factory, in government offices, on the battlefield, at the peace table. Through the right use of these ideas men and women will find that they have better homes and sounder education; that they are able rightly to execute orders, and to give wise and clear directions. There is no confusion in the universe of spiritual ideas.

Confusion comes from believing in a material cause and effect and from trusting in matter or material knowledge. In the story of the tower of Babel we see the result of building on a false basis. Confusion resulted to the point where the builders could no longer understand one another's speech. How different was the scene on the day of Pentecost! The apostles "were all with one accord in one place. . . . And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts 2:1, 4). Furthermore, "every man heard them speak in his own language" (verse 6).

The language of Spirit is universal. The only thing that will heal the world of confusion is to recognize Spirit, divine Mind, as the governing power in the affairs of men. As Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 355), "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea."

* * *

Recently a Christian Scientist saw the healing of a child who had been from infancy unusually self-willed and disobedient. In fact, it seemed unwise to leave this child with other children, so selfish and willful did he seem. Punishment had brought no improvement. One day the friend who was helping to work out the problem in Christian Science came to a clear realization of the completeness of man as the reflection of Spirit, and she began to see that the true child of God was not in need of improvement, since he was already at the standpoint of perfection. "He is sinless and pure now," she said joyously. "He does not need to improve. He is free, and has never left his Father's house." Thereafter, in thinking of the child she held firmly to that vision of sinless perfection. No argument either of improvement or of retrogression moved her, for she knew that in the sight of God the child, as God's idea, was perfect. The mother gratefully reported marked improvement in the child's deportment, and the faithful friend continued her prayerful work, insisting upon present perfection as the heritage of man. The child was healed.

* * *

How wonderfully would the world be blessed if we would but maintain the fact of spiritual perfection as did this woman in the healing of the child! The man of God's creation, the real man, is not working up to perfection, nor can he know any retrogression. He is now at the standpoint of perfection. This is our divinely true status. Let us look up, and rejoice.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Maine Is Hills

Here for the thirsty sight are hills,
Their shoulders dark with pine and fir,
Or green with fields that in spring show
squares of plowed ground,
And under winter moons glitter with icy
crust.

Here for the sight wearied of drab building
and crowded street
Are the hills;
Send your eager vision to climb steep pastures,
boulder-strewn and rough with
juniper;
Stare to the westward long at the loveliest of
all,
That lie curve beyond translucent curve,
Opal-blue in the twilight.

Wherever you look, this you shall find—
Maine is hills;
Their beauty rests always upon our horizon;
Their peace and strength dwell at the edge
Of our sky.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and available under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *A Painting by Hans Memling*

HANS MEMLING was one of the great Flemish masters. He was unsurpassed in the two qualifications which marked the pictorial art of fifteenth-century Flanders, deep religious feeling and superlative skill in execution of surface design. Devotion and tenderness lie in his delicate portrayals of the Madonna and Child. That Memling was held in high regard by his contemporaries is indicated in the "Schilderboeck," by Carel van Mander, published at Haarlem in 1604: "I must mention Hans Memmelinck in connection with the artists in the Netherlands whose lives, works and periods are known to me only partially. One of his works was in the hospital of St. John in the city of Bruges. It is a reliquary decorated with rather minute figures, but executed in so masterly a style that many times an offer for buying the shrine was received amounting to the cost of a shrine of pure silver. . . ."

The portraiture of Hans Memling is informed with serenity and calm. Details are executed with clarity of definition, but more marked are the basic lineaments discerningly enunciated. Ovals, angles, and cone shapes provide a firm basis of design. The Flemish artist had a perception of structural elements as well as of textural differences. Something of his earnestness, respect, and dignity went into his pictures. He had not acquired any of the graces or subtle abandon that marked the manner of personal portrayal a century or more later.

The portraits of Burgomaster Moreel and his wife, Barbara, in the Brussels Museum are held to be the supreme achievements in personal portraiture by Hans Memling. This is the portrait of their daughter, Mary Moreel. It is in Bruges, at the Hospice de Saint John.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Hvorfor ikke se op?

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I VANSKELIGE Tider søger Mennesker som Regel en Magt, der er over det menneskelige, en højere Magt, for at faa Hjælp og Trøst. De beder i Følge deres højeste Forstaaelse, og saadan Bøn bliver velsignet. Enhver ydmyg Søgen efter Aand bliver velsignet af Faderen. Men som vi ræsonnerer ud fra Guds Althed, ser vi, at Han altid er hos os, altid styrer Sin Skabelse og altid er den ene og eneste Aarsag. Erklæringen, "Herren, Gud, den almægtige, har tiltraadt Kongedømmet" (Johannes's Aabenbaring 19:6), bliver for os en bevislig Sandhed.

Himmelen er ikke et Sted, hvortil man kan opsende Bønner. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 291) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Himmelen er ikke et Sted, men en guddommelig Sinds-Tilstand, hvori alle Sindets Manifestationer er harmoniske og udødelige, fordi Synd er ikke der, og det viser sig, at Mennesket ikke har nogen egen Retfærdighed, men er i Besiddelse af 'Herrens Sind', ligesom den Hellige Skrift fortæller os." Kristus Jesus talte aldrig om en fjern Himmel. Sagde han ikke: "Guds Rige er inden i eder" (Lukas-Evangeliet 17:21)? Til Bevis for sine Ord helbredte han de syge og genoprettede Harmoni, hvor han end gik.

* * *

Ophøjede Tanker og Ønsker fremskynder vor Fremgang ud af materielle Forestillinger. For at undslippe den materielle Sansnings Genvordigheder, maa vi forstaa, at Materie hverken kan give Smerte eller Glæde; for den er fuldt ud ikke-intelligent. Troen paa Menneskets materielle Oprindelse frembringer Disharmoni, og omvendt, Erkendelsen af Menneskets aandelige Oprindelse har Harmoni til Følge.

Forsøget paa at begrænse Aand begrænser Mennesket og indbefatter den Tro, at Gud kan begrænses. Men Aand og Mennesket er ikke i Materie eller begrænset af Materie, for Aand er Gud, og Mennesket er aandeligt. Forstaaelsen af denne Kendsgerning er til praktisk Nytte, for den giver os en saa klar Opfattelse af os selv og andre som Guds Børn, aandelige og fuldkomne, at vi for en stor Del bliver løftet op over Troen paa materielle Begrænsninger, Frygt, Sygdomme og Farer. Vi begynder at opfatte, at vi lever i Sindets Rige, som vrimler med Ideer, der kan benyttes her og nu. Disse Ideer er tilgængelige og af Værdi lige hvor vi er, i Skolen, i Fabrikken, paa Regeringskontorer, paa Slagmarken eller ved Fredsbordet. Gennem den rigtige Brug af disse Ideer, vil Mænd og Kvinder opdage, at de har bedre Hjem og bedre Uddannelse; at de er i Stand til rigtigt at udføre, hvad de bliver bedt om og til at give kloge og klare Anvisninger. Der er ingen Forvirring i de aandelige Ideers Univers.

Forvirring opstaar, ved at man tror paa en materiel Aarsag og Virkning, og ved at man stoler paa Materie eller materielle Kundskaber. I Historien om Babelstaarnet ser vi Resultatet af at bygge paa et falsk Grundlag. Der opstod Forvirring i en saadan Grad, at Bygmestrene ikke mere kunde forstaa hinandens Tale. Hvor helt anderledes saa det ikke ud paa Pinsefestens Dag. Apostlene "vare alle endrægtigt forsamlede. . . . Og de bleve alle fyldte med den Helligaand, og de begyndte at tale i andre Tungemaal, efter hvad Aanden gav dem at udsige" (Apostlenes Gerninger 2:1, 4). Endvidere, "hver enkelt hørte dem tale paa hans eget Maal" (6te Vers).

* * *

Aandens Sprog er altomfattende. Den eneste Ting, der kan helbrede Verdens Forvirring, er at erkende Aand, det guddommelige Sind, som den styrende Magt i Menneskenes Anliggender. Som Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 355): "At slaa ud til højre og venstre mod Taagen, gør aldrig Udsynet klarere, men at løfte dit Hoved op over den, er et suverænt Universalmiddel."

For nylig var en Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] Vidne til Helbredelsen af et Barn, der fra ganske lille havde været usædvanlig egensindigt og ulydigt. Det syntes endda uklogt at lade dette Barn komme sammen med andre Børn, saa selvisk og egenraadig syntes han at være. Straf havde ikke bragt nogen Forbedring. En Dag saa den Ven, der hjalp med at udarbejde Problemet i Kristen Videnskab, klart Menneskets Fuldkommenhed som Aandens Genspejling, og hun begyndte at forstaa, at Guds sande Barn ikke behøvede nogen Forbedring, da det allerede var paa Fuldkommenhedens Standpunkt. "Han er syndefri og ren nu," sagde hun frydefuldt. "Han trænger ikke til at forbedres. Han er fri og har aldrig forladt sin Faders Hus." Naar hun derefter tænkte paa Barnet, holdt hun fast ved denne Vision af syndefri Fuldkommenhed. Intet Argument om Forbedring eller om Tilbagegang bevægede hende, for hun vidste, at for Guds Aasyn var Barnet, som Guds Idé, fuldkomment. Moderen meddelte taknemmeligt, at der var indtraadt en udpræget Forbedring i Barnets Opførsel, og den trofaste Ven fortsatte sit andægtige Arbejde, idet hun vedblivende fastholdt den nuværende Fuldkommenhed som Menneskets Arv. Barnet blev helbredt.

* * *

Hvor vidunderligt vilde ikke Verden blive velsignet, dersom vi blot vilde fastholde Kendsgerningen om aandelig Fuldkommenhed, ligesom denne Kvinde gjorde i Helbredelsen af Barnet! Mennesket som Gud har skabt, det virkelige Menneske, arbejder sig ikke op til Fuldkommenhed, ej heller kan det kende nogen Tilbagegang. Det er paa Fuldkommenhedens Standpunkt nu. Dette er vor guddommelig sande Status. Lad os se op, og fryde os!

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

From My Library Walls

THE RECENT PASSING of "Joe" Lincoln, genial interpreter of Cape Cod folks and my intimate friend for forty years, naturally deepens the interest I feel in the splendid portrait which hangs upon my library wall. I say "interpreter" advisedly, for the Cape Cod which used to be might almost be considered as a foreign country, the old-time natives being such as to warrant classifying them as a race by themselves. Many of them were retired sea captains, or men who had sailed the seven seas. They filled their houses with precious possessions which they had personally collected the world over. Their life at sea had provided them with sufficient substance upon which to live, and the habit of leisure which developed on board ship during the long voyages was responsible for their philosophy of life—in "setting" round, engaging in simple forms of relaxation, in boasting of their adventures, in living in the past rather than in the present. And the leisure which characterized their everyday living produced a philosophy of thought and a quaintness of expression which put them in a class by themselves.

Joe Lincoln was the son of a Cape Cod sea captain, who knew this disappearing race root and branch. That explains the success of his Cape Cod stories over tales written by other authors with the same geographical setting. He never overlooked the self-respect which was ingrained in these old sea captains. He translated into his books the homely philosophy which gives the simple plots of the Lincoln books their permanent value. Many a Cape Codder has boasted that he was the original of some one of Joe Lincoln's characters, but Joe was too much of a literary artist to permit this to be true. His characters might be definitely based on some outstanding Cape Cod personality; but in drawing his portrait Lincoln used no camera, but rather a deeply penetrating insight into the composite character which this individual example represented.

* * *

Ours was a seasonal intimacy, as I have spent my summers on Cape Cod for so long a time that I have come to feel myself completely in sympathy with the unusual but charming characteristics of the place and the people. Joe and I fished together, walked together, played golf together year after year, and, best of all, we talked together. During the rounds of golf at Eastward Ho!, I doubt if either one of us ever remembered the score on his golf card. From the first tee to the eighteenth, there was a continuous exchange of stories, discussion of plots, analyses of Cape Cod characters, and matters of similar interest. Never have I known a more congenial or more entertaining companion. I recall two of the Cape Cod anecdotes he told me during these occasions, which never appeared in his books, yet are characteristic of a Joe Lincoln yarn.

Two old-time Cape Cod sea captains were sitting in front of the window at the post-office, playing checkers. The player with his back to the window took an unusually long time to make up his mind, and his opponent killed time by glancing out of the window.

"There's ol' Cy Hoskins goin' by," he observed.

The checker player showed obvious annoyance at the interruption, but made no reply.

"Cy ain't the man he used to be," the speaker continued, meditatively.

"No, he ain't," the checker player retorted testily, "an' he never was!"

* * *

Lincoln's first published book was his "Cape Cod Ballads." He had been a commercial artist, and in order to increase the sale of his drawings he formed the habit of writing verses and jokes to go with the pictures. When the literary side of the combination proved more lucrative, he decided to shift horses, and "Cape Cod Ballads" was his first experiment.

A good many years later, Lincoln was asked to recite some of these "Cape Cod Ballads" at the centennial celebration of the town of Provincetown, Massachusetts. At the end of the program he was approached by two Cape Cod sisters.

"You don't know who we are," one of them said to him, "but my sister and I thought you would like to hear about our poor dear father. He was blind and helpless, and we read your books aloud to him *until* he passed away."

"I asked her which of my books delivered the *coup de grace*," Joe chuckled as he related this to me; "but she just shuffled away."

For years it was our custom to exchange advance copies of our various books as they were published. Written on the fly-leaf of the copy of "Blowing Clear," which Joe gave me in 1930, I find the following lines:

"It's years since first you voy'ged to Rome,
"Dear friend and summer neighbor,
"The questing of the perfect tome
"Your aim, your joy, your labor.
"The wide world's now your hunting range,
"Good books—you never miss one . . .
"Ah well! it's time you had a change,
"And so I give you this one."

He and I were both much concerned two summers ago lest the last book upon which he was engaged, "The Bradshaws of Harniss," should never be completed. His work on it was suddenly interrupted by his inability to use his eyes and, as he had never resorted to dictating his stories, he found himself in a serious situation. When he did contrive to complete the manuscript, I sent him a hearty letter of congratulation, supplemented by an expression of my delight after I read the book upon publication in October, 1943. His last word to me came just after the publication of my "Escape to Laughter," the little "indiscretion" I published as a cheer-up for the soldiers:—"I used so much breath in laughing I had to stop often. You are a benefactor to the human race."

During the last thirty years, scarcely a book was published by either one of us without talking it over with the other while it was under way. I shall miss these little exchanges which added so much to my own joy of writing.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Doorway Into April

I am shut in beyond the rain;
Its fingers on the window-pane
Tap musically; hearth and fire
Rein my impetuous desire
For meadows aureate with sun
And hills along whose gullies run
Brooks in a silver jubilee;
For I am woven in tapestry
Of room and fire and warmth and light,
Beyond the rain this April night.
But when the storm and fire have died
I shall be happily outside
The confines of this narrow space
Where gray mists swirl and interlace
With budding branch, and, from this spell
Released, glance backward at the cell
That now is mine throughout this shower.
Then I shall gather up a flower
Whose cup is weighted down with rain
And breathe into my heart again
Freedom, where distances unfold,
Knowing what walls can never hold!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

A British Flag Over a Spice Island

THE PERSONALITY of an island reaches you almost at once, whether your ship ties up at the wharf, or anchors half a mile out in the harbor. No sooner does your ship anchor in the exquisite harbor of *Grenada* than the small boats with their young Negro oarsmen flock around the big ship like so many tadpoles. They have all sorts of tricks to catch your eye and your trade: you may ride in the "God Bless You," or in the "Baby Rose," or in the "Hollywood"; one small boat may be painted a pale pink on the inside, another may have bunches of bright flowers tied to an oar; and then, suddenly, a Negro boy attracts your attention to his boat by performing some antics, or, perhaps, by diving overboard for the pennies that are tossed to him. Take your choice—a ride in a native boat with a crowd of deck passengers, laughing, shouting, or a sedate ride in the steamer's launch.

You may think you've arrived at a French island, for the natives speak a French patois, and there's a gaiety about them, their colored turbans, and their bright dresses that strike the note of a French rather than a British island. But, just the same, a British flag flies over Grenada even if the period of French possession has left a lasting mark.

St. George's harbor is one of the loveliest in all the West Indies, and is almost landlocked by the low hills that reach out in long green peninsulas to encircle it. They say that the harbor is the crater of an extinct volcano, and that in 1867 a part of it called the inner-harbor began to boil furiously. . . . Since that time, so long ago, all has been quiet and peaceful.

Seen from the harbor, the island of Grenada, flooded with sunshine, appears to be ablaze with color. The red-tiled roofs glisten, and the tinted walls of the houses gleam among the dense greenness of the hills. Never have you seen anything more charming than this tropical town that, nestling on one of the long promontories, runs out to meet you. But there are really two small towns, one called Carenage Town along the shore of the inner harbor called the Carenage; and Bay Town that, straggling along the peninsula, ends with Fort George. From the water-front St. George begins to climb into the low hills and then up again into the mountains. At dusk with lights prickling through here and there among the hills, Grenada reminds one of a Christmas tree hung with little lanterns. . . .

Grenada's uniqueness, however, lies in its fragrant spice orchards. Before you even reach the island you can imagine that across the water comes a perfume of nutmeg, cloves, and vanilla. The perfumed air becomes a reality when you reach the plantations in the hills. Strolling among the clove trees with their creamy-white blossoms that give forth a spicy odor, or under the nutmeg trees with their brownish nuts, gives you a strange, far-away feeling that takes you to places in the Far East where the spice trees first gave forth their fragrance. In the right season, you can watch the clove pickers, often a crowd of boys and girls, who like nothing better than to scramble up the trees and shake down the blossoms that then lie on the ground for the sun to dry them.

There are, also, the nutmeg pickers to watch. Hundreds of natives earn their living from the nutmeg. It is, as perhaps you know, two fruits in one: the natives remove the outside reddish covering, that, when dried, becomes mace; and then, the nut itself dried by the sun, is called the nutmeg. It's a jolly scene because, with al' their spicy fragrance around them, the natives sing or laugh together. You come away thinking that nothing on earth could be pleasanter than being a clove picker or a nutmeg gatherer on this enchanting island of Grenada, the Isle of Spice.—From "Islands on Guard," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Scribner.)

Lilac

She who danced here is gone,
Only the lilac is winsome
In duskwash,
Pale white against
The disarray of this spring orchar'
Where are the sandals now?
What you see
Is only the billowing, blinding
Ballet skirt of a New England April.

HAROLD VINAL

INDISPENSABLE TO PERSONAL ADVANCEMENT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1944

Patriotic Hungarians Organize Resistance to German Occupation

Cellophane to Expose More to Postwar Public

Package designed to attract the eye and improve service—Increases 'impulse buying' and affords protection—Material now holds everything from compressed eggs to juice crystals and bolts.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Retail merchandising, already benefitting from extensive chemical research in packaging, had an even more glossy future mapped out for itself at the recent Annual Packaging Exposition at Chicago.

Chemists and researchists glanced up from their war projects to show briefly what's in store for the corner store, and for many wholesale uses as well.

The Cellophane Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company displayed packages designed with attention to six major aspects of merchandising: Self-service, informative labeling, "impulse buying," convenience, visibility and protection.

"Wrapped in cellophane," as a household phrase, will be extended to compressed eggs, waffle-mixes, fruit-juice crystals, and even hardware such as screws, bolts and small parts. Sheets, towels, men's shirts and other items which had already made commercial appearance in the visible and dustproof wrapper, will multiply in number, it was indicated.

Cellophane's chief job in wartime is packaging Army rations and Lend-Lease food shipments as well as guns and other military equipment. Lessons learned during the war promise profit for peacetime uses, the researchists said.

Unusual Sponges

Other du Pont refinements just disclosed include a cellulose sponge which, aboard aircraft, mops up fires before they start. Delicately treated to absorb gasoline but not water or other thicker liquid, the sponge is placed in wings of bombers around self-sealing fuel tanks. If enemy bullets puncture a tank, the sponge will sop up the liquid that escapes before the tank reseals.

Untreated sponges of wood-pulp origin, the basic material also of rayon and cellophane, are of course being used in great quantities to wash and clean planes, tanks, and jeeps, and even sponge down the remaining Army horses and mules. Fine-pore sponges are employed to polish glass, and others are used to daub make-up in camouflaging soldiers.

Electrical Condensers

Electricity-conducting coatings for commercial condensers are now being made of a new ceramic composition. The condenser may now be made more cheaply of glass, plastic, porcelain, soapstone, wood, cloth or paper, so long as it is dipped, brushed, or baked with the new du Pont coating, in cement, cloth, or film form.

New Film Emulsion

Greater clarity of screen images and less "surface noise" inherent in motion-picture film have been achieved by a finer grain emulsion developed by du Pont, which recently won the scientific award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

'Dry' Water at Work

"Dry water" has been devised at Pennsylvania State College to flush out oil or natural gas wells that have become filled with water.

This seeming paradox resulted from an industrial demand to do something about the large number of wells which recede from commercial use because of seepage.

The mixture contains a little acetone and ether, which makes a natural water drier, or increases its evaporating rate. The well is pumped as dry as possible, and the mixture under pressure is forced into the well walls to dry up the pores in the sand. The natural gas back in the surrounding strata also increases the evaporating rate of the water wall. Soon the sand or shale is free of water and the natural gas flows back into the well.

One well of 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity came back to 98.8 per cent of its flow, thanks to the process whose discovery was just announced by Samuel T. Yuster, Associate Professor of Petroleum and Natural Gas Engineering at Penn State, and K. J. Sonney of the United Natural Gas Company, Oil City, Pa.

Ancient Wax Process

A "lost wax" process which General Electric engineers say was used in the 16th century to make fine violins, is now being used to help cast high-altitude superchargers.

Metal buckets of the gas turbine that drives the supercharger of a bombing plane are now cast from plaster molds which themselves are made from wax molds. The buckets must operate at high temperatures and therefore are hard to forge or machine. When the plaster mold has settled, the wax drops away under a heat treatment, the surface of the plaster is left so smooth that the bucket product need not be machined.

Miles Per Log

In a postwar program for North Carolina forestry just outlined, recommendation was made to use wood as fuel for motor vehicles, which in the case of 5,000 school buses alone would allegedly save the State $1,000,000 a year.

Egon Glesinger, Swedish authority, in his survey, said a bus, using 10 gallons of gasoline per 100 miles and running 20,000 miles a year, burns 2,000 gallons of gasoline at 20 cents a gallon, or $400. Equipped with a charcoal generator, the same bus would need 1,000 bushels of charcoal at 20 cents, or $200.

An average farm tractor requiring 1,200 gallons of gasoline annually could run on 12 cords of heavy hardwoods, he said, and save the owner $200 a year. Generators weighing less than 100 pounds are now being manufactured, he said, pointing to wide use of the charcoal system by necessity in other countries.

He urged European methods of careful lumbering, sawing and utilization, even of sawdust, to make the most out of North Carolina's natural stand of timber.

Anzio Beachhead Ringed by Italians

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Naples, Italy, April 4

The Germans have thrown soldiers of the Italian Fascist Army into the line ringing the Allied beachhead below Rome, it was announced in Naples.

Radio Stations In Argentina To Join 'Andi'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 4 (AP)—The Argentine Government decreed yesterday that all commercial radio stations in the country must subscribe to the services of the Argentine News Agency, Andi, at a cost ranging from 5 to 15 per cent of their gross income.

The Interior Ministry's decree, which becomes effective May 15, permits stations to continue to buy the services of other news agencies, but they must contribute an amount fixed by the Government to the support of Andi—Agencia Nacional de Informaciones.

A statement by the Subsecretariat for Press Information said:

"It is the function of the State to establish standards to assure that news and information broadcast by radio comply strictly with the essential purpose of reporting clearly, truthfully and objectively national and international events, without consideration to private interests and especially without contravening the national sovereignty and laws, regulations and treaties of the nation."

"It is essential for the public interest in general and particularly for commerce, industry, and national production that news and information broadcast by radio be produced by Argentine journalists in order to eliminate all influence or tendencies contrary to the nation's interest," the statement said.

It added that these objectives could be attained only by news agencies "truly Argentine without affiliation or dependence of a political or economic nature on (news) organizations established in foreign countries," and declared that Andi was the only Argentine news agency to meet the qualifications established by the government.

Vadas, Associated Press

Germans Scheme to Control Hungarians

Upper: Bird's-eye view of Budapest, which on April 3 was bombed by the Allies for the first time. The view is taken from St. Gellert Hill. In the background can be seen the cupola of the Parliament Building. Lower: Hungary's new Quisling Premier, Field Marshal Doeme Sztojay (right), is seen in conference with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Democrats Resist Nazi Labor Draft; Budapest Center of Latent Opposition

Underground expects to put up bitter struggle supported by a large Party force.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 4—Hitler's attempt to chain Hungary to the German war machine has apparently succeeded.

After a few sporadic outbreaks, resistance to the occupation forces has come to an end.

However, there is one strong center of latent opposition which remains unbroken. This is the Social Democratic Party in Budapest. For years the Social Democrats have been fearing and preparing for a bitter struggle with the Nazi forces.

The Hungarian Social Democrats recently sent a cable to the Swiss Social Democrats congratulating them on election successes which resulted in the appointment of a Social Democrat Federal Councilor.

Though leading Social Democrats were arrested in the recent German coup, it has not been possible for the Nazis to catch all the minor officials in many local Social Democratic groups, community houses, and newspapers. Those who escaped arrest have, according to recent reports, gone into hiding in the working section of Budapest and the surrounding region where active resistance presumably is being organized.

Have Large Paper

The strength of the Hungarian Social Democrats can be measured by the fact that the Social Democrat paper Nepszawa sold 250,000 copies daily until the German occupation: Its circulation was one of the largest in Hungary.

Another anti-German party is the Democratic Party, and there also is a party comprising millions of small peasants.

Meanwhile, new details of how the Germans have imposed their control on Budapest have been made available in Bern.

The streets of the Capital have been held in terror by marching German troops ever since open resistance was broken in the first three days of the Occupation. And SS troops now stand guard continuously in front of the Royal Palace, home of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, where formerly the Hungarian elite troops were placed.

Resistance offered by a few Hungarian Army units had little result other than to show the Germans which Hungarian officers were unreliable.

Whereas the Germans formerly were afraid to give the Hungarians first class matériel, some Hungarian crack troops are now receiving the best of German weapons with which to oppose the Russians.

Some Jews put up a fight as the SS commenced to round them up for deportation to concentration camps. Many had weapons concealed and made use of them against the enemy, others turned the weapons against themselves.

The present action of the Germans has increased the self-assertiveness of the German minority which in recent months has been suffering under increasing Hungarian hostility.

This German minority had in recent years made itself increasingly independent of the Hungarian state, causing the Hungarian Government considerable concern.

Enjoyed Privileges

The German minority enjoyed privileges which the Hungarians themselves did not have. In recent months the German minorities throughout the Balkans formed a "homeguard" in the face of the increasing hostility of their Balkan neighbors and the shakiness of German rule.

In Hungary even German boys of from seven to 15 marched about with Nazi daggers in their belts. During the height of German power many Germans had their Hungarian names Germanized. They now desire to return to Hungarian spelling but the Hungarian Government has refused them permission.

The terror which existed before the German invasion is now greatly increased. Before the Germans came the Hungarians were not under such a terroristic rule as are the Germans themselves. One could hear the British radio without trouble provided one refrained from talking too much about it. Denunciation arrests for talking against the Germans were possible but not probable.

Germans On Patrol

Whereas a week ago a few Germans were seen, now the streets of Budapest are teeming with German soldiers, SS men, and the Gestapo. Only recently the Budapest police force was increased by 3,000 men from the rural regions to prevent fraternization within the restless population.

Hitler Does It 'Legally' In Hungarian Decrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bern, Switzerland, April 4

A strange example of Hitler's adherence to legal technology lies in the fact that Hungarian Chief of Police Eliassy was recently arrested by the Gestapo, but the Germans continued to issue decrees in his name.

Another Gestapo arrest has been that of Foreign Minister Jeno von Ghiczy.

Puppet tries to increase output and supply farm help but is meeting with anti-Reich problems.

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 4—One of the most important aspects of the present internal situation in Hungary is the attempt of the anti-German democratic forces to find practical ways and means of resisting the German occupying forces.

A recent dispatch received here describing preliminary steps to coordinate all Balkan partisans oppositionalists under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) "with the Russians planning a guiding hand in the background," mentions the meeting of Hungarian officers in Marshal Broz's headquarters, and the escape of some Hungarian troops to Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, in Hungary, the new Quisling government is doing everything possible to put the nation's forces of manpower at the service of the Germans in the "crusade" against Bolshevism.

The new puppet Prime Minister Doeme Sztojay, is working harmoniously with the German Manpower Commissar, Fritz Sauckels, whom he knows personally, to heighten Hungarian production and send men to Germany to work. Germany's chief demand from Hungary is at present for farm laborers of which 3,000 or 4,000 have already left for the Reich.

Skilled workers will also be needed, though in view of the Allied bombings of German factories it might be found more advisable to use them in Hungary or in transplanted factories in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Friendly With Himmler

Collaboration in pressing the innerfront is also aided by the personal friendship between the new Prime Minister Sztojay and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Herr Himmler was sometime ago able to persuade Marshal Sztojay that he had a special weakness for Hungary, leading Sztojay to express the opinion that Herr Himmler was "strong, but a nice man."

Marshal Sztojay's pro-German feelings are long-standing. During his Berlin ministry he always was able to find some excuse for every German action.

His friends laughed at him because he spoke Hungarian so badly which is understandable in view of the fact he was of Serbian origin and originally called Stojakovic. However, now that he is a Quisling, the Serbs will have none of him.

The greatest impediment to active participation of Hungarians in the fight for their own freedom—"working passage home" as Prime Minister Churchill calls it—is a military clique which owes its military knowledge to German instruction and example and is hence a long-standing pro-German bloc.

Many of these officers are of German origin, belonging to military tradition of the Austrian Army.

Resistance Outlook

The prospects of these people will be black in case of defeat, hence naturally, they are bound firmly to Germany's war machine.

Among the most prominent recent Himmler arrests was Franz Keresztes-Fischer, former Minister of the Interior leader who nipped several Nazi putsches in the bud.

The Gestapo arrested persons whom the Hungarian Government itself could not arrest, for example, members of Parliament who enjoy immunity from arrest.

Resistance within Hungary cannot be expected to become of any great significance until food reserves begin to get low, which may not be far distant due to the obligation to feed the occupying forces. The Gestapo, by distributing Jewish property positions, will buy off some potential opponents.

Some time ago German economic leaders suggested "raising" the relation between the German and Hungarian living standard by reducing the Hungarian standard with each reduction of German standard, but the Hungarians balked at this expression of comradeship.

Object to Control

Much as they have had their liberties clipped in recent years the Hungarians are more individualistic than the Geermans and cannot tolerate the rules and regulations of a totalitarian rule.

Critics of Nicholas Kallay, the ousted Premier, say if he had resisted German demands earlier and forced them to occupy the country, the forces of resistance would be much stronger by now.

Others feel that he acted wisely by postponing the occupation as long as possible by concession.

The present adjournment of Parliament by the German puppet government seems intended as a permanent thing, as the Germans are proceeding to level the political structure of Hungary to conform to the one-party mould. However, the Hungarians believe this will never fully succeed.

Germans Plug News Leaks And Step Up Peace 'Rumors'

By the Associated Press

The Nazis, fearful lest valuable information reach the outer world from their bomb-torn, invasion-menaced fortress, have taken new extraordinary precautions against leaks, alerting border guards to double vigilance and even decreeing that travelers may take no paper, blank or otherwise, out of Germany.

At the same time, they have stepped up production of lies, particularly "separate peace" rumors, flinging them into the air from a thousand microphones, planting them under a hundred datelines and sprinkling them through agents in neutral countries.

Associated Press correspondents in the key listening posts of Stockholm, Lisbon, Madrid, and Bern all have observed this new phenomenon.

Writing Curb

Besides subjecting travelers to the strictest border scrutiny, the Nazis have forbidden Germans to write more than two letters a month abroad, and require any German sending a letter to a neutral address to submit his passport, identity card and a special police permit when presenting the letter at the post office.

Telephone communications are rigidly controlled. It is possible only for Germans who have registered to receive calls from abroad and they must be for specific reasons. A Nazi ear, naturally, listens on every such call.

A variety of travelers—from escaped prisoners of war to Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' men—still go from Germany into Sweden, but visitors from Germany to Switzerland and Portugal have diminished and appear hand-picked.

Many travelers reaching Sweden prove quite reliable, however, when interviewed in the light of their background, the degree to which they are in a position to get at sound facts inside Germany, and the extent to which they actually witnessed what they describe. This was demonstrated in connection with their reports on air raid damage in Berlin. Most of their information later was corroborated by RAF aerial reconnaissance.

Strict Censorship

German newspapers arrive regularly in Portugal, including home editions of some provincial papers, which, though strictly censored at the source, sometimes give an inkling of what is happening inside Germany, through what they omit as well as what they print.

Few travelers are reaching Switzerland from Germany or the Balkans and the few who arrive on official or business missions are generally closemouthed. Refugees are carefully restricted and hard to find and usually have only a localized idea of what is going on.

Coal Mining Tentatively Out As Deferment for Young Men

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Coal mining has been tentatively ruled out of the list of "draft deferrable activities" for men under 26, despite warnings that it might cost 15,000,000 tons of coal in the next year, it was reliably reported April 3.

The decision was made by the Inter-Agency Committee of Manpower Claimants. It could be reversed or modified, however, informed sources said, by a contrary decision of the War Manpower Commission, headed by Paul V. McNutt, or through administrative action by the Selective Service system.

The issue of coal mine deferments, rated the hottest question before the Committee, was decided negatively by a majority vote to strike out the entire request of the Solid Fuels Administration.

The decision was not officially announced. After the closed conference of military and civilian agency spokesmen, the WMC issued a brief statement saying the committee had "tenatively completed one third of its task, that of selecting the activities which are to be included in the final group" entitled to deferment consideration.

"This list cannot be regarded as final until there is further information as to the number of plants in the various groups and the number of men for whom deferment may be asked in each category," the statement said.

The Committee will meet again April 11 to scan the list of proposed plants and estimates of prospective deferments.

Sources within the SFA, when informed of the reported action on coal mining, said about 25,000 men aged 22 through 25 are working in the coal mines, each contributing 1,500 tons of coal annually to the nation's supply.

If 10,000 were drafted, the anticipated national coal deficit of 20,000,000 tons in the new "fuel year" would be increased to 35,000,000 tons, the SFA officials said.

The agency already has "written off" an estimated 15,000 men now working in the mines who are aged 18 through 21.

Navy Chiefs Hail Work of Chaplains

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, praising the work of chaplains on the fighting fronts, declared today that they are "taking their duties extremely seriously and undergoing the hardships and risks with the men."

At a press conference, Mr. Knox made public a letter from Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific force, who reported "our chaplains are faithful in their duties and our men in the South Pacific are proud of their chaplains."

Admiral Halsey addressed his letter to Capt. Robert D. Workman, chief of the Chaplain Corps, saying "the denominations who sent us these men and the churches from which they came should be proud of the clergy that brings religion and its application to our fighting men in the South Pacific."

Mr. Knox added that there is a greater observance of religion on the fighting fronts in this war than there ever has been before, and continued: "I have no doubt that the character and quality of the Chaplain Corps has a great deal to do with this."

The World Looks Upward

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

WASHINGTON, April 4—The Committee on Postwar Problems of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has urged the immediate formation of an international commission to draft a world peace plan based on the principles of the Four-Power Moscow Declaration.

The Future:

The foregoing dispatch is one of many straws in a rising wind.

On all sides, in high quarters and low, demands are being heard for the drafting of a definitive peace program, not when the war ends—but now.

Generalities and aspirations are asked to give way to concrete plans.

Blueprints are sought in place of outlines.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull obviously was taking cognizance of these growing demands when he recently enumerated his 17 basic points of American foreign policy, even though he was more general than specific.

And Prime Minister Churchill doubtless was doing likewise when he acknowledged that "some further clarification" of the Allied position under the Atlantic Charter soon would be required.

Thus far the United Nations have been too busy prosecuting the war to draw up a detailed pattern of the future.

But there are detailed patterns available.

A précis of the more outstanding plans is offered herewith, not in any order of merit or seniority, but as they come to thought:

"The International Law of the Future": This is a blueprint of a "world community" drafted by 140 leading American authorities on international law. It envisages the preservation of peace through "international force" directed by a responsible international organization.

League of Nations, re-established and re-organized: Proponents of this plan foresee a revitalized League with all the United Nations as charter members and the other countries of the world as potential members.

The United Nations: This is a proposal to make the wartime setup of the United Nations the nucleus of a permanent structure. Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, gave expression to this point of view recently when he urged the early establishment of a United Nations Council to carry through into the peace.

Anglo-American Federal Union: This calls for the union of the United States, Britain, Eire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa under a central government with limited powers.

A permanent British-American Alliance: This is seen primarily as a military and economic partnership between Washington and London. Prime Minister Churchill said in his speech at Harvard last year that he hoped the present Anglo-American alliance would be put on an enduring basis.

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' Plan: The distinguished South African statesman has suggested that Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian lands, and other small European nations become autonomous units within the framework of the British Empire.

United Democracies: This scheme is somewhat similar to Marshal Smuts' plan. It would unite the Anglo-Saxon powers, France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and any other working democracies into a federal structure.

Union Now: This widely publicized plan devised by Clarence Streit calls for a federated democratic superstate.

The Ely Culbertson Regional Federation Plan: Mr. Culbertson would like to see the world divided into 11 regional groupings functioning as states under a world government whose basal duty would be to keep the peace.

As can be seen readily from these examples, plans for the shape of the future are as varied as they are many. Some have been formulated with time and care by private and semiprivate organizations. Some have come into being under the reflective pens of individuals. Some may prove useful in drawing up the official program the Allies ultimately will decide upon. And some are obviously mere gropings toward an uncertain goal.

But all are straws in the wind.

Bowman Replacing Brown On Red Sox Pitching Staff

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With such dependables as Tex Hughson and Joe Dobson of last year's pitching staff missing, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox should find a fellow of Joe Bowman's mound experience a handy addition. Despite an unimpressive '43 record at Louisville, a man of Bowman's background, in an American League of lowered wartime standards, could be a standout hurler.

As a matter of fact, Bowman came about as close to stardom in the majors as a pitcher can come without making it. He spent about 10 years up here with the Athletics, Phillies, Giants and Pirates, most of them as a relief pitcher. Not a bad stay for one who started in the Pacific Coast League as an outfielder.

Replaces Brown

Bowman, who was scheduled to pitch part of today's exhibition game with the Orioles at Baltimore, will make Cronin happy if he takes the bull pen post occupied in '43 by Mace Brown, an absentee. Being thoroughly schooled in the art of mopping up and putting out fires, the Louisville graduate should have little difficulty filling the hole. But, of course, there is always the chance that Cronin's mound situation at Fenway Park will become so acute that Bowman, a six-foot, 190-pounder, will have to walk to the starting line.

It is a tough break for the Red Sox, and for Bowman, that the Dodgers aren't in the American League. Joe rolled up his best record against the Ebbets Field entry. He had eight victories and and only four defeats. Against all other clubs he was either at the .500 level in won and lost percentage, or under it. Anyhow, this chance to pitch again in the majors must be considered a great break by Bowman and you can be sure that he will make good use of it.

Poor Weather

Like practically every other manager in baseball, Cronin is having his troubles putting together a pitching staff. The Red Sox boss has been enduring what is easily the poorest spring training weather of his experience. He may still be trying to pick his staff a month after the regular season opens.

Joe's first task, of course, is locating a lead-off pitcher. Tex Hughson filled that post in '43. As this is written, big George Woods looks like the man. But a fellow like Oscar Judd could step ahead if he ever reaches this side of the border. Aside from Mike Ryba and possibly Bowman, Judd is the most experienced man on the Fenway staff.

Emmett O'Neill was scheduled to share the mound duty with Bowman today. After the game the box entrain for Philadelphia. They meet the New York Giants at Lakewood, N. J., tomorrow.

* * *

Briefs . . . Bowman started his professional career at Pueblo, Colo., in the Western League in 1929, but finished the year with Portland in the P. C. L. as an outfielder . . . With Omaha in the W. L. the following year as a pitcher, then back to Portland . . . Connie Mack looked him over in the spring of '32, but shipped him back to Portland, where he stayed until the Giants bought his contract in '34 . . . With the Phillies in '35 and '36, and the Pirates from '37 through '41 . . . Victory total in the majors is 54.

* * *

The Braves have signed two more pitchers . . . George Woodend, now in 4-F, is a 190-pound right-hander from Hartford . . . Roger Blinn, a slim right-hander from Westerly, has a medical discharge from the service . . . Clyde Kluttz, a right field hitter in the past, is now pulling the ball to left, a circumstance which must bring smiles to the rotund features of Manager Bob Coleman . . . The Braves tomorrow move into New Haven for a game with the Yale varsity . . . Coleman will probably furnish the pitchers for the collegians.

Montreal Host To Chicago As Finale Starts

MONTREAL, April 4 (AP)—The final series for the Stanley Cup hockey play-off championship opens here tonight with the Montreal Canadiens battling the Chicago Black Hawks.

The series is the best four-of-seven games. The Canadiens, who finished first in the regular league season, eliminated Toronto, four games to one, in the semifinal play-offs while Chicago, fourth in the regular season, beat Detroit in the other semifinal series by the same margin.

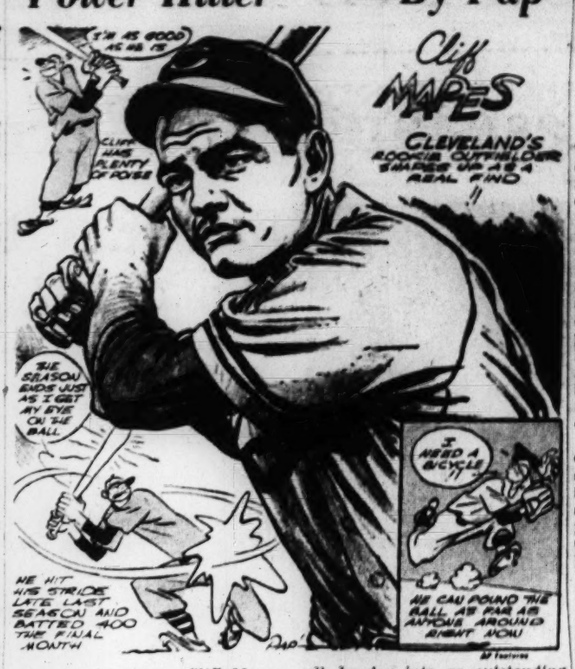
Montreal, boosting four straight wins over Toronto, hopes to duplicate Detroit's feat of a year ago when the Red Wings walloped the Boston Bruins in four straight games.

Although Montreal holds a big edge in the regular season competition, the Black Hawks are hopeful of upsetting the Frenchmen. Coach Paul Thompson of the Hawks indicated that Bill Mosienko, injured in the Chicago-Detroit series, would be back in action to complete the high-scoring Mosienko-Smith-Bentley line.

Two others on the Hawks' injured list arrived with the team yesterday and may see action. They are Mush March, who missed a couple of the Detroit series through a knee injury, and Art Wiebe.

Montreal, meantime, is at full strength and the management hopes for a capacity crowd of some 12,000. The second game of the series is scheduled for Chicago Thursday night.

Power Hitter —By Pap'


Cliff MAPES
CLEVELAND'S ROOKIE OUTFIELDER SHAPES UP AS A REAL FIND
CLIFF HAS PLENTY OF POISE
THE SEASON ENDS JUST AS I GET MY EYE ON THE BALL
I NEED A BICYCLE !!
HE HIT HIS STRIDE LATE LAST SEASON AND BATTED .400 THE FINAL MONTH
HE CAN FOUND THE BALL AS FAR AS ANYONE AROUND RIGHT NOW

In ordinary times, Cliff Mapes might not be rated better than a fine prospect but today the Cleveland Indians are banking heavily on the husky young rookie outfielder to put the Tribe in the American League race. The Nebraskan has caught the fancy of Manager Lou Boudreau with his poise and natural ability.

Mapes looks the part of a big league hitter. He seems to put all of his 195 pounds behind his smooth swing to get tremendous distance. Given a chance, he might well develop into an outstanding power hitter. His batting average with Wilkes-Barre last season is not very impressive but Mapes explains that he finished the last month of the season with a .400 average after a slow start.

In the outfield, Mapes handles himself with the easy grace of a natural athlete. His fellow rookies, many of whom saw him play before, feel certain that Cliff not only will make the grade but will develop into a real star before long.

Bucky Walters Ready For Big Year With Cincinnati

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP) — Bucky Walters, who helped pitch the Cincinnati Reds to a National League pennant in 1939 and 1940, but cost them a possible chance for the 1943 flag through a bit of tomfoolery, is ready for a big 1944 season.

The ex-Phils third sacker, turned twirler, turned his ankle bounding over the hurdles in spring training a year ago. He wasn't right until midseason when he spurted to finish the season with 15 wins against 15 losses. Until he regained his effectiveness the Reds were flirting with the second division, but wound up in second place 18 games behind the champion St. Louis Cardinals.

Ready Now

Bucky took his first turn on the mound for 15 minutes during batting practice yesterday and gladdened Manager Bill McKechnie's heart. "He's ready right now," beamed Skipper Bill after watching batters pop up, foul off or entirely miss Bucky's offerings. Bucky seconded the motion with "my arm feels great."

Meanwhile, the Reds learned Joe Beggs, the Cub's effective relief pitcher last year, had received a commission in the Navy as a Lieutenant (jg) and would take his oath in Pittsburgh April 13, five days before the season opens. Other major league news:

BOSTON RED SOX—Emmett O'Neill and Joe Bowman named to pitch against Baltimore Orioles today.

BOSTON BRAVES — Manager Bob Coleman is concerned over Phil Masi's lack of pep, apparently due to dropping 20 pounds.

Hockett Out

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Outfielder Oris Hockett, injured in Sunday exhibition against Cincinnati, He will be on the bench for a week or 10 days.

DETROIT TIGERS—It will be homecoming day for Dizzy Trout today when Tigers play Rochester at Terre Haute, Ind. He broke into organized ball in 1935 with Terre Haute in Three-I League.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES — Holdout Vince Di Maggio reported at camp, but declined to sign contract. Pitcher Bob Klinger said he would be inducted into Navy Monday. Catcher Al Lopez, 38 on Aug. 20, notified club he had been reclassified 1-A.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS—Southpaw Al Hollingsworth expected to pitch today after a week's layoff.

Cooper Wins

CHICAGO WHITE SOX AND CUBS—Feuding Chicago rivals expected to produce fireworks in exhibition today. Thornton Lee, Bill Dietrich and Orval Grove scheduled to hurl for Sox with Ed Hanyzewski, Hank Wyse and Johnny Burrows on mound for Cubs.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Big Mort Cooper hurled a 2-0 victory against Max Lanier in seven-inning intra-camp struggle.

WASHINGTON SENATORS—Johnny Sullivan may be pushed up two notches to sixth place in batting order. Manager Ossie Bluege said Sullivan's RBI record of 54 runs for a .208 hitter was "amazing."

BROOKLYN DODGERS—Whit Wyatt, ranked No. 1 pitcher, reported, but doubtful if he will see action immediately.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Manager Mel Ott may miss opening game for first time in 15 years.

NEW YORK YANKEES — Catcher Bill Drescher, 4-F, called up from Newark farm club to join Yanks at Trenton, N. J., today.

Missed Putt Is Recalled By Corcoran

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 4 (AP)—Most golfers on the winter tournament circuit will remember 1944 as the year the P. G. A. winter bond tour sold $20,000,000 worth of War Bonds. But Johnny Bulla, the golfer-turned-airline-pilot, will remember it for a missplayed quarter-inch putt.

Nominating that putt as heartbreak No. 1 of the season, Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, said it occurred during the New Orleans open, when Bulla hung the bail on the edge of a cup. When he tapped at it to hole out, he missed the ball completely.

Greatest putting exhibition of the circuit, said Corcoran, was that of Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia, who also topped the tour in money winnings with $13,500 in bonds. His great round was at Phoenix, Ariz., where he had 24 putts on 18 greens and shot a 64. McSpaden, runner-up to Byron Nelson in the Knoxville open, won at Phoenix, Los Angeles, Gulfport, and in the Hope-Crosby tournament.

McSpaden has Corcoran's nomination for the greatest finish of the season. At Phoenix he birdied the last two holes to tie Nelson, and then won the play-off.

Corcoran estimated bond sales for the entire tour at $20,000,000, and said the most sold at one event was $6,000,000 at New Orleans.

Most popular winner of the tour was Sergeant E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, now stationed at Greensboro, N. C., who placed first in the Charlotte open.

Ellsworth Vines, the former tennis champ, Harrison, and George McAllister, Durham amateur, scored the only holes in one.

Craig Wood, Corcoran said, staged the greatest comeback, winning the Durham open with scores of 67-67-69-68—271.

Collins to Take Angelo Bertelli For Boston Team

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Ted Collins, owner of the Boston franchise in the National Professional Football League, said today that the other club owners in the loop had given him first selection in the grid draft and that his opening choice would be Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame quarterback of last fall.

"My football team will play the T-formation and Bertelli is the best T-formation quarterback I ever have seen," explained Collins, "and besides that, he is from the Boston area."

Bertelli now is in the Marines and unless the war ends unexpectedly will not be available when the Yanks, nickname for the club whose franchise Collins acquired at the league's midwinter meeting, takes the field this fall.

Right now the Boston eleven consists of three pieces of paper in Collins' safe, but he is determined that if there is any activity in the football circuit this fall his club will be among those providing it.

One of the sheets of paper is a recepited bill fo rthe purchase of the franchise, the second is a five-year lease on Fenway Park where the home games will be played, and the third is the signed contract of Naval Lieut. Jim Lansing.

Lansing, former Fordham end and one of the first men to bomb Truk, also will not be available until peace returns. He's the only player on the Boston roster.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 3.
(Detroit eliminated)

Barons, Bisons Seek Calder Cup In Final Series

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4 (AP) —With $10,500 and possession of the Calder Cup awaiting the winner, Cleveland's Barons and the Buffalo Bisons face off at the Arena tonight in the first game of a four-out-of-seven play-off series for the American Hockey League title.

The Barons won the league percentage championship during the regular season and eliminated the Hershey Bears to gain the final. The Bisons are the defending champions and gained the final by whipping Indianapolis.

Cleveland's regular goal tender, Paul Gauthier, will guard the nets tonight. Gauthier sustained a leg injury March 5 and returned to action only last Saturday when the Barons eliminated Hershey by a 4 to 1 count.

In 12 regular season games Cleveland won seven from Buffalo, lost three, and tied two. On Buffalo's ice the Barons lost only once in six visits.

Finalists Enter

Two 1943 finalists, Tom Stenhouse of Buffalo and Eddie Gettys of New Orleans, have forwarded their entries to this year's National A. A. U. boxing championships scheduled to be held at Boston Garden next Monday and Tuesday. Stenhouse is a flyweight, while Gettys, who competed in the 147-pound class last spring, has moved up to the middleweight division.

A strong team has been entered by the Ohio Association of the A. A. U., with boys included from Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Dayton. Team members include Bill Bush, Private Frank Tunstill, Johnny Shannon, Harold Tannen, Ed McDaniels, Dave Clark, Corporal Ernest Westbrook, and Private Harley Thume.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)— Leo Klier, Notre Dame's stellar one-hand basketball shot, also is a lefty pitcher, as the Irish baseball candidates discovered when he began tossing knuckle balls at them in the first hitting practice. . . . He explained that his arm was plenty loose because he had been throwing at a basket for three months. . . . Normalcy note: Coach Henry Frnka of Tulsa U. is drilling a football squad that is two or three deep at every position, though a bit shy on experience. And the word is that Clark Shaughnessy "really has 'em" at Pitt.

* * *

Donald Runge, 16-year-old outfielder from Fort Wayne, Ind., who is the youngest player in the Brooklyn Dodgers' camp, has added another accomplishment to his feat of collecting the autographs of every player at Bear Mountain—he managed to render traveling secretary Harold Parrott virtually speechless. . . . The other evening Parrott was handing out movie money to the kid contingent. When he came to Runge, Don accepted his and then asked: "Don't we get money for candy?"

* * *

The Illinois Institute of Technology basketball team attracted its first home-game spectators since before Pearl Harbor during the past season . . . The Techawks used to play in an armory, which was closed to the public, but when a winning team came along they found a new "home" . . . The Phillies are advertising for rooms in Wilmington, Del., where some 85 farm club candidates, due as soon as the major leaguers depart, will overflow accommodations . . . Doc Forsyth, new Detroit Tigers' trainer (who also trains the football Lions) used to beat the drum in the band on opening day at Briggs Stadium.

* * *

The Navy has taken over the "Kings of the Ring" film to be shown at all shore bases in the United States . . . Ensign Jack Williams, former Sam Houston basketball star who coaches the powerful Bainbridge Naval Training Station quintet this winter, has been shifted to the V-12 unit at Columbia U. . . . Tennis player Bitsy Grant broadcasts sports news for the Army over a station in New Guinea . . . Marine Capt. John B. Higgins, Jr., former Chicago Cardinals guard, ought to be in good shape for a return to football after the war . . . After slogging through about 250 miles of swamp, jungles and mountains in New Britain, Higgins found his weight had dropped from 240 pounds to 200.

Bairstow in BAA Run

Coxswain Lloyd Bairstow, Coast Guardsman from Kennebunkport, Maine, who ra nfourth a year ago, headed the initial batch of entries received yesterday by Tom Kanaly for this spring's 48th annual B. A. A. Marathon on Patriot's Day.

Other entries included Don Heinicke of Baltimore, Md., Leo Girard of Randolph, Edwin Shepard of Gorham, Maine, Charles A. Robbins, Jr., of Sampson Naval Training Station, Fred Brown of Medford, Clovis Bourdelais of Brockton, Frank McElroy of Charlestown, Stanley Jeffrey of the R. A. F., Nova Scotia, and Robert J. Gilchrist of New York.

South Stirred By Ruling On Negro Voting

Continued from Page 1

Texas, where the Congress of Industrial Organizations has been instrumental in getting poll taxes of about 30,000 Negro voters paid.

Insistent that Negroes get their full constitutional rights, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People immediately after the court decision sent a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, demanding Federal prosecution of anyone preventing Negroes from voting. The Department was urged to send definite instructions to all United States attorneys, pointing out to them the effect of the Court's decisions.

Members of the National Association for Abolition of Poll Taxes said they expect the decision to influence the Senate's forthcoming action on the anti-poll-tax bill, promised "full right of way" when Congress reconvenes April 12. The House passed the bill last May.

State-Rights Issue

The poll tax is one instrument Southerners have relied most heavily upon to keep Negroes from voting in the past. The Court's decision by inference strengthened the states' rights to determine qualifications of voters. This is the issue that has also been at stake in the recent soldier-vote fight in Congress.

Representative John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi, who led the State-rights fight on the soldier vote, commented on the Court's action: "Having just gone through the bitter contest to protect the rights of the States, I am surprised to see one of my greatest fears realized in the decision of the Court. The Congress of the United States is the last hope of constitutional government as we know it."

Politically, the Court's decision will be bound to bring the racial issue squarely into the midst of forthcoming campaigns in the South. Two Roosevelt stalwarts, Senator Lister Hill (D), of Alabama, and Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, already are being attacked by political opponents for their alleged opposition to "white supremacy."

Congress Awards Medal to Nimitz

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 4

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has become one of the few men to receive an award of the Distinguished Service Medal by an act of Congress.

President Roosevelt signed a bill making the award.

Such awards usually are left in the hands of the Army and Navy. In some cases, however, Congress takes especial note of an award by authorizing the President to present the medal in the name of Congress.

Badoglio's Postwar Program: King's Bid to Keep Throne

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy, April 4—The Badoglio Government's seven-point program for Italy's development is interpreted here as King Victor Emmanuel's bid for survival as King of Italy.

The program was outlined by Minister of the Interior Vitto Reslli in a recent address to members of the "Party of Italian Democracy."

The King's program, publicly presented here for the first time to a group sympathetic to the present regime, was linked with a résumé of the Administration's reconstruction program.

Appeal to Southerners

It was an address calculated particularly to appeal to the people of Southern Italy. It opened up golden prospects of increasing industry in this area on a large scale.

The announcement said that the problem of capital and labor in this region is intimately linked with that of agriculture, and added: "We represent a land of hard-working farm folk. There is only one way to solve the agricultural problem. Let's give the necessary land to the farmer, adopting necessary measures so that each farmer will be able to own a piece of land which he can work, and upon which he will be able to share fairly in the fruits of his working of the land."

"The worker," it went on, "Must participate in the management of industry for the benefit of industry itself, which will prosper not only by his labor, but also from his counsel . . . The worker must be made to feel he works not only for the directors, but also for himself and his family."

To Wait Till War Ends

In the program for making Southern Italy more important to the country as a whole,, the program provides for deferment of consideration of all constitutional changes until the end of the war.

The critics—members of the six progressive parties—who refuse to participate in the Administration so long as the King is associated with it, declare that in this way the King hopes to continue riding safely along on a government supported by the Allies with the same ease he did on the Fascist administration which has been ousted in liberated Italy.

They see him settling ever firmer in the saddle as Premier Pietro Badoglio's stop-gap regime has its hand strengthened by the passage of time which seems to confer upon it increased responsibility and recognition. Members of the six parties—Communist, Socialist, the "Action" Party, Democratic Labor, Christian Democratic, and Liberal—see themselves facing indefinite frustration of their plans for compelling the abdication of the King.

Unity on King's Removal

They have split various ways on the question of the continuance of a constitutional monarchy, but they go a long way toward unanimity in desiring King Victor Emmanuel's removal from the throne. Their hands are tied by their own refusal to take a share in the administration before the King goes, by Allied support of the status quo, by the Government's increasing opportunities to intrench itself and win the good opinion of the people, and by complications of thought arising from the unexpected Russian maneuver in opening direct relationship with the Badoglio "Royal Government."

The King's seven-point program envisages constitutional adjustments only if these are called for by a constitutionally elected Chamber of Deputies after peace is restored.

Point 2 provides that "once Rome has been liberated from the Germans, there shall be a constituted ministry with a larger base which shall include the representatives of all parties, but no one in any way compromised by Fascism."

The King envisages that this shall continue in office until the end of the war.

Consultative Plans

In the words of Point 4, "Parliament shall freely and completely discuss institutions and reforms." Point 5 says the "country, after free consultation, shall be the arbiter of its own destiny."

In this connection, according to Point 6, "the Crown will faithfully follow the popular will as expressed by freely elected representatives of the nation."

This royal blueprint concerning Italy's future was made known last October to Lieut. Gen. Sir Nowl Mason MacFarlane, Deputy President of the Allied-control commission and direct representative of the Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean theater.

So far events have not progressed beyond the provisions of the first point in the five months in which six political parties claiming to speak with the true voice of the Italian people have refused to participate in the country's Administration because the King is identified with it.

Measures are being drawn up in conjunction with Allied authorities to counter conditions which it is feared may threaten programs designed to improve Italy's economic stabilization. Chief of these is the "inflationary spiral of artificial wage and price increases."

'Illusory' Aid

In Premier Badoglio's own words, "the workers of Italy will understand that only in an increase in the amount of consumer goods and not through any illusory swelling of pay checks can a proper solution to the economic problems be attained."

Concurrently, there is a drive by the Italian and Allied authorities to end profiteering and other forms of cheating in the Italian retail trade. At least 25 shops in Naples now display in their windows large yellow cards declaring, "This establishment is out of bounds to all Allied personnel for overcharging."

This is the start of a new policy to prevent the troops from being swindled by hoisting prices or lessening quality of goods as prices are pulled down to conform to the official tariffs now in force.

Habeas Corpus Granted in Hawaii

HONOLULU, April 4 (AP)—Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger unequivocally ruled March 31 that martial law is no longer necessary in Hawaii.

He issued a writ of habeas corpus freeing Lloyd C. Duncan from the city and county jail where he had been held under a ruling of the Provost Court.

Judge Metzger made this decision despite an affidavit and declarations filed in his court by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., that martial law still is necessary in the territory because the islands are in "imminent danger of invasion" by Japanese forces.

Judge Metzger said he had ruled last October that Territorial Gov. Ingram Stainback's proclamation of Oct. 3, 1942, had restored the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in Hawaii.

New Law Penalizes 'Slug' Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Any person manufacturing or selling "slugs" to be used to obtain free articles or services, from coin-operated machines henceforward will run the risk of a $3,000 Federal fine and a year's imprisonment.

President Roosevelt April 3 signed into law an act providing that maximum penalty for the maker or seller, if he has "knowledge or reason to believe that such tokens, slugs, discs, or other devices may be used unlawfully or fradulently to procure anything of value, or use or enjoyment of any property or service from any automatic merchandise vending machine, postage-stamp machine, turnstile, fare box, coin-box telephone, parking meter, or other receptacle, depository, or contrivance, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States."

Resignation of Greek Premier Laid to Factional Disunity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 4—Greek disunity and the difficulty of welding opposing groups of the patriotic resistance movement into a single fighting front lie behind the resignation of the Greek Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos.

These difficulties seem to be present both within Greece itself and among Greeks in the Middle East, particularly in Cairo.

Chief among the problems which faced Premier Tsouderos was the demand of Col. E. Bakirdzis, President of the so-called Governing Committee of the newly formed Inside Greece, for a part in the Greek Government here.

At the same, it is understood that Colonel Zervas, chief of the second largest resistance movement in Greece known as the National Bands, has become less inclined to co-operate with the Tsouderos regime than was formerly the case.

These two facts mean that the opposition to the great bulk of the Greek resistance movement—the Bakirdzis group being supported by the powerful E. L. A. S. group—made Premier Tsouderos' position impossible.

In an official statement put out by the Hellenic Department of Information announcing the Prime Minister's resignation, it was stated that he took the step "owing to certain opinions he had formed on the development of the situation of Greek affairs."

Plea by Venizelos

The Department also disclosed that Premier Tsouderos recommended that King George II of Greece appoint Sophocles Venizelos, Minister of the Navy, to the premiership. Mr. Venizelos, son of the famous Cretan Republican, has been a moderating influence in the present Government, having worked hard for the unification of all Greek patriotic forces regardless of political opinion.

Only this week Mr. Venizelos broadcast an appeal to Greeks to lay aside all rivalries, since Greece's present responsibility toward history demanded it. In this address he declared:

"Since, as I firmly believe, all of us have taken the liberation of Greece as the object of our struggle, there would be no excuse for us if we failed to come to agreement.

"After the liberation of our country, each of us will have the right in an open arena, and under the condition of real freedom, to go his own way, striving in accordance with his own political and social convictions on which the Greek people will give its sovereign verdict by free pronouncement."

The Tsouderos resignation didn't come as a complete surprise in view of recent developments in Greece. Formation of the Provisory Governing Commitee indicated the wish on the part of the Left-Wing E. A. M. to play a fuller role in the political and civil administration of the country—a role which its supporters have long inisisted belonged to it, due to its long struggle against the German occupational forces.

There was hope for a time that Mr. Bakirdzis and Mr. Tsouderos might get together, although this was considerably weakened when the Greek Government here recently announced it felt unable to open unilateral negotiations with only one of the many groups which represent various shades of Greek political opinion.

There is no lack of welcome here for the suggestion that Mr. Venizelos is a man well fitted to carry out the task of uniting all Greeks willing to coalesce into a single patriotic movement. He is not tainted by the bitterness which has grown up between many of the Greeks who have fought in the mountains of Epirus and Thessalonika, and those who have done less hazardous but still necessary work of carrying on Government activities from the comparative safety of exile.

Patient and Moderate

Although Mr. Venizelos is not considered by his friends as being a dynamic leader, many persons who know him believe he possesses the qualities of patience and moderation which would make him an ideal man to conduct negotiations with the fiery leaders of guerrilla resistance within Greece.

The situation for such agreement is perhaps more favorable than at any time for many months, in view of the fact that only this winter British and American of guerrilla resistance within liaison officers in Greece managed to bring about a truce between E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. and Colonel Zervas' National Bands who had been fighting a sporadic civil war since last fall.

At the time when the truce was announced, there were high hopes that it might lead to a wider truce among all Greek groups. Perhaps the present development here may help to realize this.

In any event, observers here do not believe the necessity of forming a new Greek Government will have much effect upon opposition to the Germans in Greece, since that depends almost solely upon a continued truce within the guerrilla ranks.

Local Governments to Ask Priority on War Surpluses

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A proposal to give States, counties and cities priority over private business in the purchase of surplus war goods was advanced yesterday by the U. S. Conference of Mayors.

The recommendation was one of several made in a report to the Surplus War Property Administration. A delegation headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Conference Chairman, discussed with Administration representatives methods by which cities can obtain the materials and concluded that special legislation may be necessary.

The Conference's report declared that the nation's larger cities are "vitally concerned" over the disposal of surplus war goods, asserting that they are major purchasers of supplies, materials and equipment ranging from typewriters to bulldozers.

"It is apparent," the report said, "that a great amount of surplus war property will consist of items required by cities for the maintenance of essential governmental services."

The Conference suggested that there be no public offering of surplus stock until nonfederal governmental units have been given a 45-day opportunity to make their purchases, or until it has been determined that States, counties and cities are not interested in acquiring the material.

The meeting took no action on policy suggestions, deciding "special legislation may be required to deal with some of these problems."

Besides Mayor La Guardia, others in the delegation were Mayor Cornelius D. Scully of Pittsburgh and these municipal purchasing agents, A. J. Holm of Los Angeles; Joseph W. Nicholson of Milwaukee; Albert Pleydell of New York, and Harold F. Burnworth of Pittsburgh.

War Contracts Settled Total $6,500,000,000

Continued from Page 1

its figures, and it is fair to assume that the $6,500,000,000 figure is far from the true figure for today.

Larger Figure Given

A figure almost twice that size, namely $13,000,000,000, was mentioned in New York last night by Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of W. Va., who also claimed that the number of contracts terminated was in the neighborhood of 14,000 as compared with 9,502 given by the WPB for six months ago.

The time required to settle claims is of great importance. While at the moment it does not loom large, since most canceled contracts are replaced quickly by new ones and concerns are not minus funds for long, this time span will become of utmost importance when peace comes and war contracts are canceled and not replaced with anything. Then companies will need working capital and need it quickly if they are to get back to peacetime production and keep workers employed.

The disclosure that it has taken on an average of 4½ months to settle the cases in which the WPB reports claims suggests that some quicker and streamlined method must be devised for the postwar days. Congressional committees now are wrestling with legislation designed to aid this conversion process, but their weeks of mountainous debate have to date brought forth not even a mouse.

Serviceman Abroad Glad To Get Even a Tax Blank

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP)—Harry Westover, internal revenue collector, points with pride to a "thank you" he received in reply to a letter enclosing an income-tax blank.

"Even an income-tax blank from you is news from home," William C. Short, in service overseas, wrote.

N. Dakota Provides For Soldier Voting

BISMARCK, N. D., April 4 (AP)—North Dakota's special-session Legislature ended its eight-day session March 28 by passing two bills setting up machinery for voting by members of the armed forces.

One of the measures would provide for optional voting by overseas servicemen by either proxy or absentee ballot. The other bill allows only use of the existing absentee voters' ballot by servicemen, providing methods and time for mailing as requested by Gov. John Moses when the special session convened March 20.

Observers felt that the bill allowing voting by either proxy or absentee ballot was almost certain to be vetoed by Governor Moses.

'Indiscriminate' Awarding Of War Medals Assailed

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—"Indiscriminate" awarding of service medals and decorations was assailed by a member of the House Military Committee today as threatening to destroy their value.

Representative Thomas E. Martin (R) of Iowa, member of a subcommittee on legislation dealing with awards, disclosed that approximately 175,000 decorations have been handed out so far in this war, including 34 Congressional Medals of Honor, the Nation's highest decoration.

Builds Beacon Hill Business Doing 'Little Useful' Jobs

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you want your parrot boarded while you are visiting your aunt? Or perhaps somebody to pack your trunk (a job you never did like!)? Is your French getting a bit rusty for need of somebody with whom to converse? Do you know where to find the Siamese kitten you have set your heart on?

Whatever your need, don't give it another thought, for "Little Useful" will take care of it for you, promptly and efficiently. It sounds almost like a bit of fiction, doesn't it? Yet all of this is typical of what goes on six days a week in a busy office at the foot of Boston's famed Beacon Hill. No request is considered too unusual and no talent too small for Miss Eleanor Brigham and her office force to handle.

"Little Useful" came into being because Miss Brigham was convinced of a growing need for bringing together many little jobs waiting to be done and the people waiting to do them. Among her own acquaintances were several persons beyond the active, daily-work age, who needed money, each of whom did some one thing superlatively well; and she suspected there were persons who would be glad to know where such services might be obtained. She decided, then and there to do something about it.

About this time, at a friend's dinner party one night, a fuse blew out, leaving the table and guests in darkness. Nothing daunted, Miss Brigham mounted a ladder, replaced the fuse and returned to the table, to be laughingly hailed by her friends as "Little Useful"! There it was! Just the name for the project she was about to launch! Soon a modest sign outside a tiny basement room at the foot of "the Hill" proclaimed to passers-by that "Little Useful" was open for business.

A Success At Once

From the first, the venture was a success. In the seven years of its existence, "Little Useful" has moved twice, each time to larger quarters. It now occupies a spacious, sunny, three-room apartment in an old brick house at the corner of Charles and Chestnut Streets. And the original list of twenty persons on call has expanded to 4,000—about 900 of whom are continuously active. From being a Boston institution, its fame has spread to the four corners of the land. From as far away as California and New Orleans come calls for help. And a young Swedish couple, traveling in this country, came far out of their way to find "Little Useful" because they desired a tutor to teach them Boston English!

But it is not surprising that Eleanor Brigham grew up to be a "Little Useful." It really began when she was a small child, living in the country. Being unusually blessed with a library of 150 books of her own, she learned that other children—those who journeyed to and fro with her on the school bus—did not have many books. In fact, some of them had none at all. So generous Eleanor Brigham shared her treasures with these children. Eventually this practice led her to start a lending library in her home, that she might reach an even larger number of book-hungry boys and girls.

When her relatives and friends of her mother learned what she was doing, additional books, old and new, began to pour in. During the six years which she operated it, the library grew from 150 to 800 volumes.

To Boston Miss Brigham brought her sincere interest in people and found, of course, many ways of serving them during the 30 years she was studying and teaching piano. Management of Boston's popular "Merrie Movies" for children was one form of service. Managing benefit concerts was another. After that she retired from an active musical career and the management of other people's affairs, only to become busier than ever managing a business of her own!

All Types of Service

If you ask Miss Brigham what her service covers, she will hand you a little folder, with the remark that it will give you an idea. As you read, inevitably the thought arises, "What doesn't it cover?" And what a busy place those offices are! There are two full-time secretaries, in addition to Miss Brigham herself, as well as several part-time helpers. As I sat there, waiting for Miss Brigham to be free, I observed that to every request that came in, no matter how small, she brought a sympathetic understanding. In a breathing space, she turned to me saying, "You have to have imagination to carry on this work!" Not only imagination, I thought, but other rare qualities, as well—for one, the talent for bringing the right persons together for the mutual benefit of all.

"We make every possible effort," she continued, in another breathing space, "to carry out the requests of our clients, no matter how impossible they may seem. In fact, we might be said to thrive on peculiar requests! And people have such faith in us! For instance, there was the day the telegram arrived from a Beacon Hill resident, temporarily out of the city. It requested that we arrange a supper party, listing the menu in detail—including a cake—and a maid to cook and serve the supper."

Then there's the story of the lost pearl. Very late one night Miss Brigham's home telephone rang. Over the wire came a woman's anxious voice. "Miss Brigham, Miss Brigham, will you help me? I lost a pearl, from a priceless string, at the Opera House tonight! Will you send somebody to find it for me right away?" Miss Brigham assured her that she would do all possible to see that the lost pearl was recovered. "Of course I couldn't call anybody at that hour," says Miss Brigham in relating the story, "so there was only one thing to do—go myself!" Calling a taxi and equipped with a flashlight, she started out. The cleaning women were rather surprised but rallied to her aid—getting down on hands and knees to search with her. "And we found it!"—Miss Brigham ended the story with a chuckle.

Did Detective Work

"Occasionally," she told me, "we have to function as a detective agency! Once we had a request from faraway Jamaica to find a missing man; while from Texas came a call to find a missing woman! It took a lot of sleuthing, but it was done!"

It's all in the day's work, I learned, to find the right school for a client's daughter in another part of the country; to supply a red Angora cat or a cocker puppy. And what a boon "Little Useful" is to the bachelor, for through its services he gets his socks darned and other mending expertly done. Another chore Miss Brigham's service will take over for you—which means much to busy people these days—is that of keeping anniversary dates, reminding you a week in advance of each date. If you so desire, it will shop for gifts and send them for you.

And yet, if you merely want your dog exercised, somebody to weed your garden or shine your shoes, "Little Useful" will respond just as cheerfully and efficiently to your call. Charges for services are regulated by amount of time spent and type of work. Yet one never thinks of "Little Useful" as a commercial institution. There is not the slightest hint of it in the atmosphere. Loving, unselfish service is all there is, and one knows that "all these things" are added, as a matter of course.

Yes, Miss Eleanor Brigham is a very useful member of society (incidentally, Boston's Blue Book lists her), for that's her business!

By a Staff Photographer

As original as the name of her firm, Miss Eleanor Brigham, of Boston's exclusive Beacon Hill, heads "Little Useful," a business she has built on doing for people all the little things they need to have done and haven't time or ways to do for themselves. She is pictured in her Beacon Hill office, the handsome old doorway of which is shown at the left, and the sign above.

'Passeurs,' Good and Bad, Thrive in France

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"As we came up the harbor and saw the lights of New York, for many of us the sight had a tremendous spiritual import. To me, it was almost like a benediction to realize that there could still be a city which had lights at night, a place where people were happy and safe," said Beatrice Burk, recent Gripsholm repatriate. She had her first glimpse of New York in 10 years when the Gripsholm arrived.

Daughter of H. C. Burk, president of the American Service Company of Kansas City, Mo., Miss Burk had danced in Europe for 20 years as a member of leading companies before the war. She was arrested in Paris and interned for over a year at Vittel, Nazi concentration camp for British and American prisoners.

Like many others, she was caught up in the confusion which followed the fall of France, confusion in which any destination seemed safer than the place one was. Escaping from Paris, she went to the then unoccupied Marseilles, only to see the Nazis arrive there three days later, and she was forced to head again for Paris, where she had friends.

A "passeur" aided her escape on both journeys, and she was the only one among the 3,000 American and British interned at Vittel who had been able to postpone capture by at least six months.

French People Generous

"Underground in the sense that it is a highly dangerous way for anyone to move about in France today," Miss Burk explained. "I want to emphasize as much as I can how fine the French are toward any Americans and how much they will risk to help prisoners out; but unfortunately there are, all over France now, certain individuals who help one to escape not from motives of patriotism but because of greed or need. They have no connection with any organized underground patriots' movement, but simply make a business of aiding escapees who are able to pay them well.

Eventually of course, she was arrested and interned. But not before the owners of her Paris hotel had courageously done everything they could to prevent her capture.

The first warning that she was about to be picked up came one morning just after she had left the hotel. A car arrived filled with armed Nazi soldiers; and immediately the proprietor, who knew she had gone to the dentist, telephoned her not to come back.

It was the dentist finally who made arrangements with a "passeur" spending a few days in Paris "on business." When the time arrived for the appointed meeting in Chalon, however, Miss Burk's make-up and appearance had so changed the "passeur" did not recognize her. For two hours he passed in and out of the little cafe; and she dared not speak for fear of exposing him. When the acquaintance was made, it was so late at night they were unable to "cross the line" from Chalon to Tournus, and instead he took her to the cottage occupied by his wife and family.

The next morning the "passeur" got out his tiny touring car and hid her under the back seat, fastening it down so tightly there was not a crack of air or light, and off they drove. Near the line of demarcation, Germans came over to search the car, even tapping on top of the seat where Miss Burk was hidden.

Hazardous Journey

Without being discovered or asked for identification papers, she eventually reached Marseilles. On the return flight to Paris, however, it was necessary to search out her own "passeur," and when she found one, he was making arrangements for 12 others to "go through." Because no cars were available, the brave little group set out two by two on a 50-mile walk from Tournus. Three miles from the German line, they hid overnight in a cow barn, with the "passeur" standing guard outside. Customarily the Germans sent up a rocket to announce the changing of their guards, and the instant it appeared, the "passeur" started his charges off in mud up to their knees until they were finally through the German line.

It was not the lack of a French passport that proved so dangerous for Miss Burk this time, but the unreliability of the second "passeur" who, upon receiving payment, left her stranded and completely alone in a forest.

There was nothing for it but to set out alone and walk more interminable miles until she came to a tiny cottage where a mother and daughter lived alone. When they saw her pitiful fatigue, at the risk of being shot themselves, they fed and hid her in their loft.

"These poor French peasants faced the ultimate penalty to aid me without pay," continued Miss Burk, "and their kindness I shall never, never forget."

When the Germans made an intensive search of all Paris apartments and hotels, however, Beatrice Burk was finally arrested and imprisoned one month in Fresne, and later in Vittel, a stone's throw from Strasbourg.

"Vittel is so near Strasbourg, in fact, that many of the inhabitants are Germans. They are allowed to come into the camp to work as cooks and gardeners; and from them we frequently got news of outside. Often we knew the state of affairs in Germany long before it was known in Paris.

"The camp's sentinels themselves told us the war was nearly finished; they meant of course an Allied victory. They would beg us to give them food of any kind from our Red Cross parcels—many of them have suffered much themselves in this war. They were older men and very different from the arrogant Paris Nazis. One of the camp's Kommandants had lost his whole family in the raids over Hamburg; and while of course he said nothing, his unspoken feelings were often evident," continued Miss Burk.

"Prisoners who did work around the camp were allowed out for a walk about once a month. The reports they brought back of things seen on these walks indicated that outside the camp, in the little villages near the German border, food seemed more plentiful than in those near Paris.

Casualness Key to Generous Hospitality Found by Australians at the Baxters

Friends in Far Places—No. 5

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Casual" is the password to success if you want to give servicemen a good time at your house. You must make up your mind to enjoy being a casual hostess to casual guests, says Mrs. William J. Baxter of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, who should be able to speak with authority. She has entertained upwards of 200 such week-end guests, mostly Australians, during the past year, and prevailed upon friends to do the same for several hundred others.

By casual she does not mean careless. Rather, precisely what Mr. Webster says; that is, "happening without being expected." Four boys may call up from the bus station at half past five and say, "How about dinner tonight?" The casual hostess replies, "Fine, come right along, if you don't mind eating what we have in the house." Quite as likely, on the other hand, expected lads for whom extra places have carefully been set may fail to show up. Never mind. The casual hostess is not upset. The next she hears they are in Iceland or England—so sorry they weren't allowed to let her know.

Guests Help Out

Mrs. Baxter has enjoyed every minute of her casual mothering and, to judge by their letters, so have the boys. Of course their coming has not always been at her convenience. Last Christmas, she admits, she almost said no to two Australian fliers who had come down from Canada on their embarkation leave. Extra care had arisen in the household and as usual she was doing her own housework. But she had told them on a previous visit to "come any time" and she hadn't the heart to refuse if they still wanted to come knowing the circumstance. They did—for a week. And what a help they proved to be! They stoked the furnace, built fires, washed dishes, went marketing—and trimmed the Christmas tree.

Mrs. Baxter tries to give each set of guests at least one dinner served the way she would always like to serve her guests. The rest of the time, however, meals at the Baxter "hotel" are decidedly informal with the boys helping in the kitchen and everyone using paper napkins.

While most of the boys prefer steak and eggs to anything else, she simply explains the food situation if they don't already understand it, and doesn't worry because she can't supply these favorite dishes.

"After all," she says, "food is not the major interest. Your welcome is what matters. You have to give of yourself to make them feel at home. That is all they really want."

Her staple Saturday night menu, as she often reassures a prospective hostess who is skittish about getting together an acceptable meal on the spur of the moment, consists of baked beans, hot dogs, if available, and a simple dessert, perhaps just fruit and cookies. It never seems to keep her guests from asking to come again!

Often too busy to spend much time with the boys, she lets them make the house their home and come and go as they please. Actually, she says, they appreciate this freedom.

Her washing machine is usually good for an hour or two of entertainment, for laundry is a problem to servicemen as well as civilians, especially to men who are waiting to be shipped out any day and don't dare trust their belongings to the delays of commercial cleansing. On rainy days the radiators, she laughs, are certainly a decorative sight draped with Royal Australian gear of varying sizes and shapes.

Impulsive Beginning

Mrs. Baxter's adventure in hospitality started most casually one day about a year ago when she passed a group of Australians walking on Boston Common. Her heart went out to them. Having originally come from Canada herself, she knew how it felt to be in a strange country, with no home to go to. Returning to her own, she promptly called the Union Jack Club to see if they could send her two Australians for the week end. In half an hour they rang her back to say there were 500 on their way to town, and would she take 25?

"I telephoned all my friends," she relates, "and among us we managed." Her college-age daughter, who happened to be home that week, rounded up a group of her girl friends, and plans were quickly completed for an informal party at the Baxter home on Saturday evening.

For Sunday, Mr. Baxter arranged to have the town's playground open, and the various hosts all brought their guests and their toboggans. Many of the Aussies had never seen snow before. "They had such fun we could hardly get them indoors again," recalls Mrs. Baxter.

Boys Very Appreciative

Early if not bright on Monday morning the Newton hosts and hostesses were at the station to see their guests off on the 6:30 train. But that was just the beginning of an extension of hospitality which has given Newton Centre a warm place in many a heart "down under."

One young man who returned to the Baxter home a number of times before he was sent to England, expressed the common feeling in these words: "I would like to say how I admire the way you have extended such a friendly and generous hand to many Australians during their stay in your town. When one is far from home, friendly actions such as yours are deeply appreciated. . . . Personally, Newton Centre and its kindly people will always remain very dear to me and I trust I shall be able to maintain their friendships for the future."

Mrs. Baxter can't keep up with all her numerous new "family," but she does write to many of the boys, especially those who have been to the house more than once. She makes a particular point to write just after they leave the United States, for she knows it will be a long time before their mail from home catches up with their new addresses.

Parents Grateful, Too

Among the many appreciative letters, cards, and cables that have found their way into her box are several deeply moving missives from mothers of boys she has entertained. Don's mother thanks her for being so kind, and goes on to say, "I miss Don. He was always my pal." Then she tells how much the Australians like the Americans. Rob's mother, notwithstanding she is already doing volunteer war work four days a week, writes that she must now "squeeze a day to do war work at an American center to show her appreciation" of the hospitality shown her boy.

Mrs. Baxter feels that the extending of this hospitality repays her a hundredfold. "The satisfaction you get from helping these boys more than makes up for any inconvenience," she says. "Just think what I'd want someone to do for my son."

Editor's Note: Following these articles on "Friends in Far Places" will be one next Tuesday telling of what Australians are doing for American soldiers there, followed on April 18 by one on Alaskan hospitality, and on April 25 telling what Swiss women are doing for their men in service.

Blotting Paper For Mounts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At Christmas a friend sent me a pair of delicate old flower prints which she had framed herself, using mats of a lovely soft shade of green which provided a perfect background for the pastel tints found in the prints. I asked her where she had found that particular shade, for many times I had searched vainly for it in an effort to match the background of a drapery fabric. She told me that the mats had been cut from a sheet of blotting paper.

She keeps this paper on hand in a number of colors and tints, trying a print against one then another until she found just the right shade. Blotting paper colors often cannot be duplicated in mounting paper or cardboard. Moreover, this paper has a desirable softness of texture which the others lack.—E. M. E.

To Joe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This morning I found your first sailor suit,
As I rummaged about in the attic,
I stood with it clutched very close to my heart,
While the air grew suddenly static.
I could hear your voice as you tried it on,
(Your words I shall always save)
"I never knew, Mom, that a sailor suit
Could make a boy feel so brave."
And now you are off in your navy blues,
May your old faith never waver,
To me you are still that same little boy,
Only older, perhaps, and braver.

Helen Cushman Mitchell

BABY DIET HINTS

A Grand Soup to add to baby's menu

It's Gerber's Strained Vegetable Soup made of Carrots, Potatoes, Oat Flour, Beef, Celery, Peas, Onion—all mildly seasoned with a little salt. Lots of the good things which help baby thrive are available in this nutritious soup that really tastes good. Be sure to get Gerber's Strained Vegetable Soup for baby.

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These cork coasters are personalized with your monogram and come in a gift box that has the same initials as on the coaster. Letters in natural with background of green, blue or brown. Block letters (shown on left) or diamond monogram. Underline initial of last name. 3.65 a dozen
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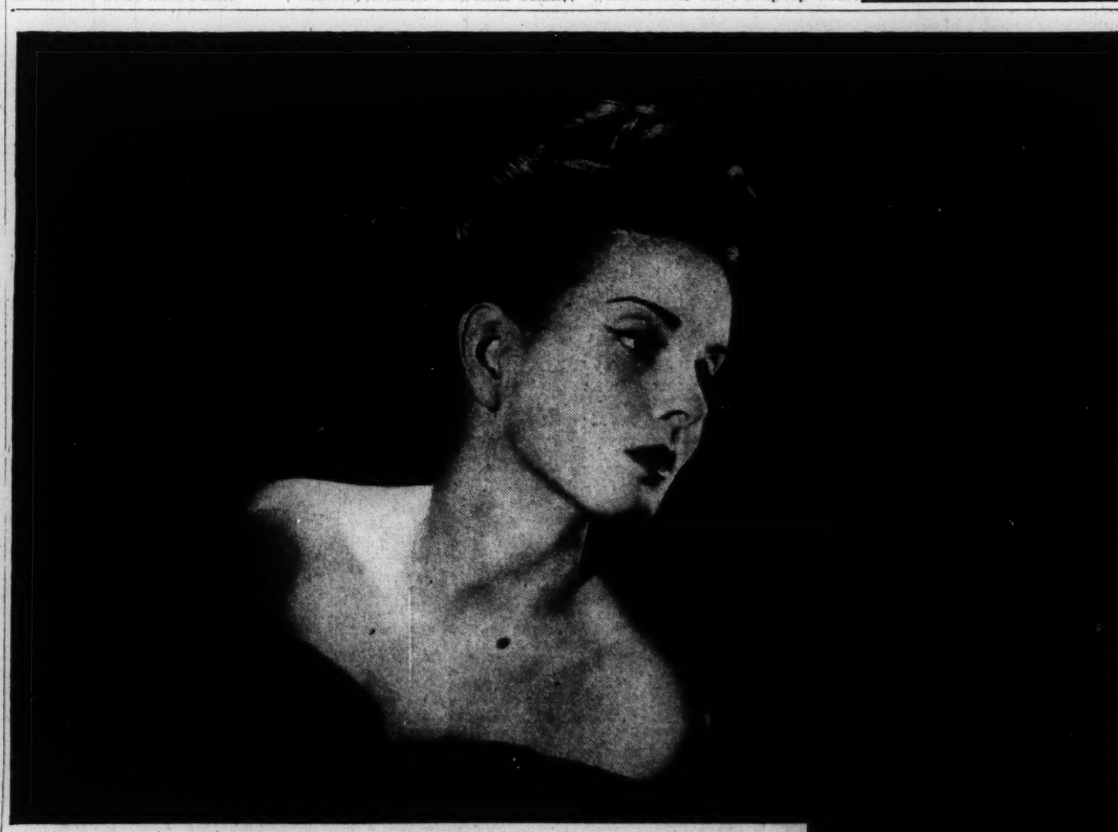

As you bare a pretty throat-line to the breeze, you'll lift your chin and powder, powder throat and shoulders, too! Lucien Lelong's Face Powder is just the spring-scented, silken powder for a brow-to-neckline makeup. With inches more of your throat and shoulders showing, you *must* have a powder that's fine enough to give a portrait-like perfection—a powder that clings with the touch of satin. And that's Lucien Lelong's Face Powder—powder, perfect for face, throat and shoulders.

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LUCIEN LELONG
Face Powder

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	692,810
1944 volume to date	63,570,744
1943 volume to date	83,700,179

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	51.8	Prev. day	52.2
Month ago	51.6	Year ago	49.6
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+1/8
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	116¾	116¾	116¾	+1¼
Adams Exp ½g	2	11	11	11	
Addressog-Mult 1	3	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	32	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	16	29	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Allegh pr pf	1	56½	56½	56½	
Allegh L Stl .35e	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Allied Indust 1ag	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Allied Kid (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	7	33	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Allied Stor 1	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1ae	39	34⅞	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Alpha Port Cem 1ae	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	7	62½	61½	62½	+ ¾
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	65	65	65	
Am Bosch 1ae	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Am B/Sh pf 5¼a †	40	127¼	127	127¼	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	86	86	86	
Am Can pf 7 †	10	175	175	175	— ½
Am Car&Fdy 1¾ag	13	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1¾ag	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cnl pf 5 †	50	111	111	111	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	50	113¾	112½	112½	—2½
Am Crystal Sug	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Cyn S pf 6 †	60	102	102	102	
Am Distill stpd	1	28	28	28	
Am For Pow	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 1¾ag	3	78¼	77	78¼	+2¼
Am&FPS7pf 1¾ag	5	89½	88	89½	+2
Am&FP 2pf	206	24¼	23½	24¼	+1¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Home Pr 2.40	13	66	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
Am Ice	10	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Am Ice pf 2.10e	1	68	68	68	
Am Invest Ill .60	1	7	7	7	
Am Locomotive 4a	47	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	88	88	88	—1
Am M&Fdy .80	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am M & Met 1ae	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1ae)	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	40	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	12	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	43	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
AmRolMpf 4½ †	150	67½	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
Am Safety Raz 1ae	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Seating ½ag	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 20	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	9	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref 7 †	40	155	155	155	+1
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	8	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	12	55¼	55	55	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	118	118	118	+1⅞
Am Tel & Tel 9	19	157½	157½	157⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	61½	61⅜	61¼	
Am Tob B 3a	5	61¼	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	† 40	143½	143½	143½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Am Viscose½2a	12	43½	43	43	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	29	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Woolen	2	8	7⅞	8	
Am Wool pf 2k	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½ae	8	26⅛	25¾	25¾	
Armour & Co	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Armour & Co pf	† 50	104	104	104	+1
Armour&Co prpf3k	4	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Assd D Gds 1½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†210	97½	96¾	97½	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf 7	† 20	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 80	107	107	107	+ ¼
Atch T & SF 3e	10	65	64½	65	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	9	90⅞	90	90	—1
Atl Coast Line 3g	9	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1ae)	7	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	†10	111	111	111	+1
Atlas Corp (1ae)	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 3ae	†140	56¼	54¾	56	
Aviation Co .20g	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct1¼2g	18	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	31	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	27	16¾	16¾	16½	— ⅛
Band-A pf 3½ak †	10	63½	63¼	63¼	
Barber Asph	3	25	24⅞	24¼	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	2	17⅜	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½a	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4½a †	50	107	107	107	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1a	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Bendix Aviat 3ae	4	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	18¼	18¼	18⅛	
Ben L Lpr pf 2½a	1	55	55	55	
Best Foods 1½e	3	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼2e)	11	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	117¾	117¼	117¾	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	2	40¼	40⅛	40⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	6	14¾	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass ½ae	1	48	49	48	—1
Bon Ami A 4	† 30	90	90	90	— ½
Bond Strs 2	4	34	33⅞	34	— ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	7	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	36¼	35¼	36	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	
Braniff Airw .60	19	14⅞	14½	14½	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	10	10	10	
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	31½	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	3	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ½ae	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1ae	23	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
Brunswk-Balke 1ae	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 90	60½	60½	60½	— ¾
Burl Mills (.40e)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term ½ae	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6	†210	65½	65¼	65½	— ⅛
Bush TBpf11¾k †	90	48⅝	47¾	48	—1
Butler Bros .30e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	1	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Calif P pf 2½a †	70	56	53½	53½	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .20e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Camebell Wy 1ae	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale 1ae	2	25	25	25	— ½
Canad Pacific ½5e	10	9¼	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
Caro C&O 5	†110	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1½e	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	12	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	49	49	49	+ ¼
Celanese Cp ½pf*	9	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	†120	119½	119	119	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	†110	120¼	120¼	120¾	
Celotex Corp ½a	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 60	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Cent Violeta Sug 1g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ½ae	3	33¾	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†160	61	60½	60½	— ½
Cert-teed pf ct	25	25	25	25	
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	30	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	26	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Chi&E Ill 1½g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Chi Grt W pf ¾ak	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	17	55	54½	54¾	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Chi PT prpf2¼a †	10	50	50	50	
Childs Co	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Chrysler Corp ⅝ae	15	62⅞	62⅜	62¾	— ⅛
Cities I&F 1.20	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Cities I&F pf6¼a †	30	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
Cities Invest	† 20	59½	59½	59½	+1
City Stores	1*	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Clark Equip ⅞ae	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Clev El Il pf 4½a †	30	114½	114	114½	
Clev Gr Br ⅞e	2	41	41	41	
Climax Molyb1.20a	6	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab ½ae	2	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Colgate-Pim ½aa	7	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¼ae	4	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	70	18	18	18	
Colum B'cast A .40e	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	54	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	82½	82¼	82½	+1
Coml Credit 3	9	40¼	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	6	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
Coml Solv .60a	6	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Comwlth&South	38	¾	¾	¾	
Com&So pf 1¾ak	5	P2¼	12	F2¼	+ ⅛
Cmn Ed 1.40	38	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½ag	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	23¼	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1a	3	25	25	25	
Con Cig pr6½a	†110	106½	106½	106½	
Consol Coppr .20g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	31	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	105	105	105	
Cons Film Ind	2	4	4	4	
Cons Frien pf ¾ak	1	19½	19½	19½	
Cons Laundries .60	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	34	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	12	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	70	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Container Cp ¼ae	3	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	
Cont Bak ⅓ae	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can ½ae	5	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .20a	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	7	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	5	31¼	31	31¼	
Cooper Bess ¼ae	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†180	47¼	47	47¾	+ ⅞
Corn Prod 2.60	9	53¾	53½	53⅝	
Corn Prod pf 7	† 90	178½	178	178	+ ½
Cornell-D E .20e	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	2	5½	5½	5½	
Crane Co ½ae	9	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp 1ak	4	19	18⅝	19	
Crown Cork&S ½ae	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Crown Zel pf5	†110	98¾	98½	98½	
Crucible Steel 3g	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	26½	26½	26½	
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	24	24	24	+1
Curtis Publishing	22	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	108	108	108	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	27	5⅝	5½	5½	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Davison Chem 1g	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	3	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	3	32½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	15	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	14	8⅝	8½	8½	
Detroit Ed .60e	3	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	50	34½	34½	34½	
Diam T Motor ⅜ae	6	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sa h2.22	19	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
Dixie Cup 1½g	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Doehler Die C 3ae	2	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	36	23	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	6	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
Dow Chem 3	3	120¾	120	120	
Dresser Mfg 2g	3	31	31	31	
Dunhill Int	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
duPont de N 1¼ae	7	144½	144	144	— ½
duPont pf 4½a	2	128	128	128	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	14	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166¼	166	166¼	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43½	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite ½ae	4	39	39	39	— ¼
Electric Boat ¾ae	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	84½	84¼	84½	— ⅞
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	87	86	86	—1
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31	31	31	
Endic Johnson pf 4 †	50	105	105	105	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	33	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	50	94	94	94	— ¼
EPS$5½pf5½ †	70	97¼	97¼	97¼	
Eng P S $6pf6	1120	100	100	100	—1
Erie RR 1g	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	25	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
FairbanksMorse1a	3	28	27½	28	
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Fed M & S ⅓ae	1	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½g	3	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼k †	90	96½	96	96	— ½
Fid P F Im 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	
Firestone T&R ¾ae	96	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½g	38	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Flintkote .15e	4	22	21¾	22	
Flintkotepf4½ †	30	107	107	107	
Follansbee Stl	1	7	7	7	
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	
Food Fair Strs 1	3	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	110	105	104¾	105	+ ¼
Gabriel Co	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 1.50	† 50	26½	26½	26½	
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gaylord Cont 1.2ae	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .60g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Cable	4	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	33	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	41⅝	42	
Gen Fds pf 4½a †	30	113	113	113	—1
Gen G & El A	34	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
Gen Mills 4	2	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ⅛
Gen Mills5pf5 †	20	130	130	130	— ½
Gen Motors ⅜ae	32	57⅝	57	57⅛	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Outd Adv ⅝ae	4	67⅛	66½	67⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	2	42	42	42	
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	20¾	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .10e	11	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	10	107	107	107	
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal 1ae	3	21	21	21	—1
Gen Real & Util	15	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	77½	76½	77½	+1
Gen Refract .30e	11	21⅜	21¼	21¾	
Gen S C pf 1¼ak	†300	82	81½	81⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	6	24½	24¼	24½	
Gen Time Inst 1ae	2	22¼	22	22	
Gen Tire&Rub 1ae	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½ a †	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	10	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .40e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	8	2	1⅞	2	
Gobel Brew .20	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	95	95	95	+ ½
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	8	45	44½	45	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	4	101	101	101	
Goodyear T&R ½ae	18	43⅜	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
Grth Hosiery ½ag	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	6	4⅛	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	4	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
Grant W T pf 1	1	24⅞	24⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gt NorPy pf 2g	18	32¼	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Green H L 2a	5	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1	6	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½ag	3	12	11¾	12	
Guantan Sugar	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 50	142	140	142	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	38	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	11	52	51⅜	51¾	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45	45	45	
Hack Water 1½	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	3	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	60	102	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Hercules Pow ½ae	4	79¼	79	79½	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son¼ae	1	14½	14½	14½	
Homestake Min	18	42	40¾	42	+1¼
Household Fin 4	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
Houston Oil	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	4	65¼	64¾	65⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	9	32⅛	32	32¼	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Hud Bay M&S h2	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60	10	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .60e	10	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	2	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
Ingersoll-Rand	3	28	27½	28	
Inland Steel 3	3	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Insuranc Co Pa	1	84¼	83½	84¼	
Insurnsh ct .20a	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Interch Corp 1.60	4	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
Interch Co pf 6 †	10	113	113	113	
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	7½	7½	7½	
Interlake Iron .35g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Int Harvester 2a	4	71⅝	71	71	+ ½
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	173	173	173	— ½
Int. Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Int. Mineral&C 1g	4	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Int. Mining	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Int. Nick Can 1.60	26	26¼	25⅞	26	
Int. Paper	43	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
Int. Pap pf 5	6	72¾	72½	72½	— ⅛
Int. Ry Cen Am	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Int.RyCenAspf2½g†	140	72½	72⅜	72⅜	—1⅛
Int. Shoe 1.80	2	57	57	57	
Int. Tel & Tel	85	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Int. Tel&Tel for ct	5	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Inters Dept 5 ½ae	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Island Crk Coal 2

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4	4½
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	10½
American Hardware Co	27⅛	29¼
American Manufacturing	40	43
American Manufac 5 pf	89¾	..
American Wringer Co	7½	8¼
Amoskeag Company	36⅜	..
Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	22¼	36½
Applied Arts Corp	7¼	8¼
Arlington Mills	47	56¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	21¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¼	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	197½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5⅜	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	73½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	20¼	22
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	24¾	27½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	23¾	26
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¾	17½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	24¾	27½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25⅜	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	28½
Draper Corporation	70	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	155	175
Eastern Corporation	9¼	10¼
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21¼
Exolon Co	8¾	10¾
Family Finance Inc	11¾	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47½
Fruit of the Loom	25⅜	28½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¾
General Machinery	21½	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	42	45
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84½	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28½	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	59	..
Greenfield TAD $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	28¼	29¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¾	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15½	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detrola	10¼	11
Keith George E Co	55	..
Kendall Company	8⅞	10¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	28
Lincoln Stores 7	102½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	4⅞	5⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	49¾	53
Martin-Rockwell Corp	58¼	61½
Merck & Co	39¾	42¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66¼	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅜	22⅞
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	9¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	23½	26¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¼	79¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¼	79¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅜	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13½	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45⅜	49
Nicholson File Company	34½	37
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	33¾
Ohio Finance	9⅝	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pape Line	37¼	40¼
Parker Appliance	12½	14
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	60	..
Quincy Mkt C&W S pf	87½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Soca Lowell Shops Inc	29¼	31¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	38	41
Submarine Signal Co	27⅛	29⅝
Tampax Inc	6¾	7½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¾
United Elastic Corp	14⅝	17¼
U S Envelope Company	63¼	68¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	118⅛	132½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	69	72¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¾	27½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¼
Warren BrosClass B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10½
West Point Manufacturing	42½	45½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11¾

‡Ex-dividend †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stock

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (2a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10¾	12½
American Equitable (1)	17¼	18¾
American Ins Newark (.90a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	50	53½
American Reserve	12¼	13¾
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅞
City of New York (⅓e)	17⅞	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	44¼	46¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41⅞
Federal (1.40)	44	47½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	50	54
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (⅓)	8½	9¼
Great Amer Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95½	100
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28¾	30½
Homestead (⅓e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	82¾	85¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	39	42
Knickerbocker (⅓)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8¾
Mass Bond (3½)	68½	72
Merch & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	46¼	49¾
National Fire (2)	56	59
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7¼
National Union (3a)	179	180
New Amster Casualty (⅓e)	24¾	26½
New Brunswick (1½)	24¾	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	28½	31
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13¾
North River (1)	21¾	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	5	6
Northern (3a)	90	94½
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	108½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
PhoenixPhoenix (2a)	81	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅞	35½
Reinsurance Cor N Y (½g)	4¾	6⅜
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	284	294
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¼
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	120½	128
Standard Accident	62¼	66
Travelers (16)	472	487
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅜	37⅝
United States Fire (2)	47¾	50½
United States Guarantee (1.60)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅛	32⅝

aAlso extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.41	3.73
Amerex Holding	25.25	27.125
American Business Shares	3.42	3.75
Axe Houghton Fund	13.65	14.68
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.25	105.47
Boston Fund	16.80	18.06
Broad Street Investing	27.37	29.59
Bullock Fund	14.79	16.21
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.63	29.71
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.17
Christiana Securities Co	2370.00	2470.00
Commodity Corp	9.33	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.75	40.75
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.79	22.32
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.48	13.40
Equitable Invest Corp	29.30	31.51
Equity Corp $3 pf	37.25	39.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.22	19.62
Fund Investors Inc	21.64	23.72
General Capital	32.28	34.83
General Investors Trust	5.29	5.70
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.91	7.60
Railroad Shares	3.55	3.92
Steel Shares	4.08	4.50
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.66	22.32
Institutional Sec Bank Group	.85	.93
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.04	1.15
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.21	S-1	25.64
B-2 ..... 30.57	S-2	13.76
B-3 ..... 21.51	S-3	10.35
B-4 ..... 10.92	S-4	4.68
K-1 ..... 18.40	K-2	21.44
‡Loomis Sayles Mt Fd	91.60	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.90	..
Maryland Fund	4.45	5.15
Mass Investors Tr	20.83	22.40
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.21	10.98
Mutual Invest	10.45	11.42
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.29	13.25
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.25	21.193
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.29	14.51
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.15
Railway & Light Sec	12.575	13.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.29	3.62
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.78	91.60
Spencer Trask Fund	13.78	14.69

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

REPUBLIC RUBBER
INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS
Youngstown, Ohio

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N.Y., Inc.
TIRES, TUBES & SUNDRIES
Conshohocken, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 50c per share, payable May 1,1944, to stockholders of record April 15,1944; placing the stock upon a regular dividend basis of 50c a quarter, with extra dividends to be considered from time to time as the situation may warrant. Formerly the Board considered dividends semi-annually with a year end extra. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
March 30, 1944 Treasurer

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

To Those Interested in The Principia

During the third week of April, Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association, will be available for interviews in Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, as indicated by the itinerary printed below.

Several meetings have been planned at which Mr. Browne will discuss "Principia in Wartime." Colored slides of current activities on both campuses will also be shown. Those who would like to have an interview with Mr. Browne or to attend a Principia meeting are invited to telephone the chairman of the alumni committee in charge of arrangements in each city.

Itinerary

April 17—Albany
De Witt Clinton Hotel
Chairman: Mrs. Clara Peck Brasure
187 Winthrop
Albany 3, New York

April 18—Rochester
Sagamore Hotel
Chairman: Miss Martha S. Culley
320 Seneca Parkway
Rochester 13, New York

April 19-20—Buffalo
Statler Hotel
Chairman: Mrs. Dorothy Dale Mason
446 Winspear Avenue
Buffalo 15, New York

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis 12, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

With Nash-Kelvinator

H. C. Doss

Appointed vice-president of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation in charge of sales for the Nash Motors division. Mr. Doss was formerly general sales manager of the Ford Motor Company, where he had served since 1916 until his resignation a few weeks ago.

	Bid	Stocks
State Street Invest	80.43	86.43
Trusteed Industry Shrs	72	81
Wellington Fund	16.11	17.71
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc. mod	2.67	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.65	...
Diversified Tr C	3.60	...
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.69	5.43
Nation Wide Sec	3.60	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	28.125	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.04	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.67	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.26	...
Super of Am Tr "A"	2.25	...
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	16.10	...
US Elec Lt &Pow "B"	1.70	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	25.50	27.50

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New ork Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22½	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	389	401
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50½	52¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	97½	102½
Central Han Bank & Trust (4)	98¼	101¾
Chase National (1.40)	37⅞	39⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49	51¼
Commercial (1.60)	46	48½
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	19¼	20¾
Corn Exch Bank & Trust (2.40)	467⅞	493⅛
Empire Trust (3)	737½	771½
First Nat New York (80)	1550	1590
Guaranty Trust (12)	304½	312½
Irving Trust (.60)	14½	15½
Kings County (80)	1500	1615
Lawyers Trust (1)	36¾	39¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	48	50½
Manu Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	94½	98½
Public (1½)	37¼	39¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	6¾	6¾
United States (60a)	1466	1510

(a) Also extra on extra.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
‡Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	49¼	51¾
Merchants National (12)	315	326
‡New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	52½	57½
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¼
Second Trust (8)	195	
Second National (4)	125	132
‡State Street Trust (8)	270	
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅞	17⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47¼	49¾
Continental Illinois (4)	93	97
First National Chicago (10)	226	231
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34	36⅛

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer WW&El	5	1975	103¼	105¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108½	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	97	99¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¾	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	102¼	105
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97½	100
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101½	104
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100½	103
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	91¼	94¼
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104¼	..

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May wheat				
Chicago	7.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜
Minneapolis	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜
Kansas City	1.63½	1.63½	1.63½	1.63½
July wheat				
Chicago	1.72	1.70⅞	1.71¾	1.70⅞
Minneapolis	1.65⅜	1.65⅛	1.65⅜	1.65⅛
Kansas City	1.62⅜	1.61⅞	1.62¼	1.61⅞
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.69¼	1.68¼	1.69⅛	1.68⅜
Minneapolis	1.63¼	1.62⅜	1.63	1.62¼
Kansas City	1.61⅜	1.62¼	1.61¼	1.60⅜
May oats				
Chicago	82	82	82	82
Minneapolis			79	79
Rye, Chicago				

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May	1.28½	1.30	1.28½	1.29⅞	1.28⅝
July	1.28½	1.30	1.28½	1.29⅞	1.28⅜
Sept	1.27	1.28⅞	1.27	1.28¾	1.27⅛
Dec	1.28¼	1.30	1.28⅛	1.30	1.28⅜
Barley, Chicago					
May				1.28	1.28
July	1.26⅛	1.26¾	1.26⅛	1.26¾	1.26⅛
Sept	1.20¼	1.21⅜	1.29¾	1.21⅜	1.20¾

Wool

Grease

May				94.2B	93.5
July	92.0	92.0	92.0	91.0B	90.3
Oct.				88.3B	88.1
Dec.				86.8B	86.6
March				84.5B	84.0

Tops

May	126.6	127.0	126.6	127.0T	126.1
July	121.8	121.8	121.5	121.3B	120.7
Oct.	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2T	117.0
Dec				113.8B	113.6
March	111.0	111.0	111.0	110.8B	111.0

B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

May	20.83	20.87	20.79	20.87	20.86
July	20.49	20.57	20.45	20.56	20.49
Oct.	19.92	20.09	19.89	20.08	19.93
Dec	19.77	19.94	19.74	19.94	19.78
March	19.60	19.78	19.56	1.978	19.63

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	39.00	39.05	38.80	38.85	38.70

Potatoes

November				2.90n	2.90

n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Bean; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

HIGH-VALUE STOCKS AT INVITING PRICES

Send for Free Report

Babson's Reports

Dept. CSM-14 Babson Park 57, Mass.

Send complimentary copy of Report on High-Value Stocks

Name .....

Street & No. .....

City ..... State .....

N. Y. City Bank Resources Are Over $4 Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National City Bank has issued its quarterly condition statement as of March 31, showing total resources of $4,168,876,487, compared with $3,967,819,349 on Dec. 31, 1943, and $3,568,434,805 on March 31, 1943. Total deposits were $3,929,474,644, against $3,733,649,246 three months before, and with $3,352,958,745 one year before.

The bank's holdings of United States Government Securities amounted to $2,298,397,598, compared with $2,174,265,961 on Dec. 31, 1943, and with $1,865,903,179 on March 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks was $856,665,059, against $885,401,994 and $860,032,174. Loans and discounts were $712,556,275, against $633,126,637, and $532,584,826.

Combined net current operating earnings of the National City Bank and of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company for the first quarter of 1944, after provision for taxes and depreciation, were $3,438,297 compared with $3,121,725 for the same period in 1943. This represents 55 cents per share in the current quarter and 50 cents per share for the same period in 1943 on the 6,200,000 shares outstanding.

Profits from sales of securities amounted to $1,889,814. If added to current earnings the total would amount to 86 cents per share for the current quarter as compared with 59 cents per share on the same basis for the first quarter of 1943. Security profits and recoveries of the Bank and security profits, recoveries and operating earnings of the Trust Company were as usual transferred directly to reserves.

City Bank Farmers Trust Company

The City Bank Farmers Trust Company reports total deposits as of March 31 of $145,079,433 against $99,762,502 on Dec. 31, 1943, and with $91,990,907 on March 31, 1943. Total resources were $173,286,700 compared with $127,582,970 and $119,091,854. Cash amounts to $52,751,055 against $16,954,870, and $28,985,612. Holdings of United States Government securities were $105,613,414 against $95,070,699 and $69,855,600.

Bankers' Trust Company

The Bankers' Trust Company reported as of March 31, total deposits of $1,649,765,468 and total assets of $1,729,379,516, compared respectively with $1,594,694,072 and $1,728,824,976 on Dec. 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $306,207,797 against $331,870,816; holdings of United States Government securities to $1,005,503,129 against $950,441,228; and loans and bs. to discounted to $384,159,408 against $362,407,442.

Bank of New York

The Bank of New York reported as of March 31 total deposits, including certified and official checks outstanding, of $347,724,604 and total assets of $373,965,653, compared, respectively, with $339,805,839 and $365,345,985 on Dec. 31, 1943.

Irving Trust Company

The Irving Trust Company reported as of March 31 total deposits, including official checks outstanding, of $1,037,501,094 and total assets of $1,142,500,005, compared, respectively, with $964,148,274 and $1,078,718,819 on Dec. 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $209,163,261, against $220,548,904; holdings of United States Government securities to $680,118,603, against $613,719,229, and loans and discounts to $213,230,746, against $207,516,206.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., reported as of March 31 total deposits, including official checks outstanding, of $760,665,053 and total assets of $809,151,231, compared, respectively, with $709,019,279 and $758,056,415 on Dec. 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $148,129,047 against $131,528,532; holdings of United States Government securities to $524,831,104, against $487,615,089, and loans and bills purchased to $94,937,809, against $100,955,228.

New York Trust Company

The New York Trust Company reported as of March 31 total deposits, including outstanding and certified checks, of $694,918,435, and total assets of $750,817,589, compared, respectively, with $689,208,447 and $743,939,271 on Dec. 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks, including exchanges, collections and other cash items, amounted to $148,148,658, against $175,621,887; holdings of United States Government securities to $407,303,560, against $381,441,910, and loans and discounts to $165,404,308, against $158,771,343.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company reported as of March 31 total deposits of $603,997,124 and total assets of $642,414,886, compared, respectively, with $604,427,061 and $645,127,143 on Dec. 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $152,976,326, against $158,394,563; holdings of United States Government securities to $420,318,403, against $413,976,174, and loans and discounts to $30,862,851, against $34,440,362.

More Corn Ordered Held for Refineries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration increased from 35 to 60 per cent the quantity of corn receipts which midwestern grain elevators must set aside for sale to corn refining plants making essential war materials.

Some plants have discontinued operation and others are on limited schedules, the WFA said, because of short supplies of corn.

A week ago the WFA issued a requisitioning order affecting country and terminal grain elevators in 124 counties of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, These counties are the nation's principal corn producers.

The order required that 35 per cent of stocks and 35 per cent of subsequent receipts be made available for corn processors.

The WFA said results of the original order have been disappointing. Hence, the percentage was increased.

Subsidy Raised on Wheat Milled Outside West Coast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Supplies Corporation announced a four-cents-a-bushel boost in the flour subsidy for durum wheat milled outside the Pacific Coast area.

Effective April 1, the new durum rate will be 20 cents a bushel. The subsidy on hard wheat similarly ground away from the West Coast was raised a half cent to 25½ cents a bushel, while rates for all wheat milled on the West Coast and for soft wheat ground elsewhere were left unchanged from 24 and 12 cents, respectively.

The subsidy is designed to permit millers to pay the market price for wheat and still sell flour at ceiling prices that are below the present wheat equivalent.

Drastic Cut in Household Use Of Soft Coal in South Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold Ickes announced that scarcity of domestic-size bituminous coal mined in Southern Appalachian areas will force a drastic cut in household use of such fuel.

Consumers of those scarce coals—from Southern West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and parts of Virginia and Tennessee—must meet at least 25 per cent of their annual requirements from alternative fuels where available.

Would Hit St. Louis

As an example, though Mr. Ickes did not mention it, St. Louis, which burns much smokeless coal from West Virginia, would be hit by the regulations and St. Louis consumers apparently would have to get a larger proportion of their requirements from nearby Illinois or elsewhere.

The new regulations imposed limitations on the tonnage to be delivered to householders and other domestic consumers during the coal-year 1944-45, which began April 1, of bituminous coal mined in the eastern half of the country, and of coke not sold in the East, and of briquettes and packaged fuel.

Chief provisions of the new limitation program:

No domestic consumer of those fuels may receive, from his retail dealer, tonnage greater than his annual requirements. The amount he had on hand April 1 is to be deducted from the tonnage he may receive.

No domestic consumer of the scarce bituminous coals mined in districts No. 7 and 8, Southern West Virginia, Western Kentucky and parts of Tennessee, may receive before Oct. 1 more than 75 per cent of the amount he will need for the whole coal year.

This regulation also applies to "Western" coke and to briquettes and packaged fuel.

Must Buy in Spring and Summer

Dealers in areas where alternative coals are available, such as coal mined in Ohio, Western Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, must arrange for a supply of these coals to be delivered in spring and summer to supplement the scarcer bituminous coal. Dealers are not required to deliver the are not required to deliver the scarce fuels to consumers whose equipment permits use of alternative fuels—provided that the dealer is able to supply the alternative fuel.

A procedure is set up under which domestic consumers unable to secure a supply may get help in obtaining emergency deliveries.

Dealers failing to co-operate "may be precluded in whole or in part from receiving solid fuels," the announcement said. Bituminous coal mined in Michigan and Iowa is exempt from the regulation. Domestic consumers using anthracite and "Eastern" coke already have been limited to receiving prior to Oct. 1 not more than 50 per cent of their annual requirements, minus inventory on April 1. If consumers buy those fuels in conjunction with the scarce District 7 and 8 bituminous coal, they are limited to receiving prior to Oct. 1 a maximum of 75 per cent of annual requirements, of which not more than 50 per cent may be of anthracite and "Eastern" coke and the rest the scarce bituminous.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bituminous coal stocks held by consumers March 1 had dropped to a new wartime low when measured in average number of days' supply, the Solid Fuels Administration announced.

The average was 30 days' supply as of Feb. 1, and 29 on March 1, the lowest since May, 1941, when stocks had been heavily reduced because of the work stoppage of the previous month.

Bituminous coal in consumers' bins totaled 53,628,000 tons on Feb. 1, to 52,738,000 on March 1, the lowest since Aug. 1, 1941, when stocks were estimated at 47,051,000 tons.

New Uses of Luminescent Materials, Daytime Safety Colors Predicted

NEW YORK (AP) — New peacetime uses of luminescent materials visible in the dark, and new safety colors to call attention to danger points during the day time were discussed before the convention of the Greater New York Safety Council.

G. P. A. Stutz of the New Jersey Zinc Co. told the convention that luminescent materials developed during the war would have wide application when peace comes. These materials are of two kinds, fluorescent dyes and pigments which glow only in ultra-violet light, and phosphorescents which glow in the dark.

Fluorescent pigments and dyes are combined with plastics, paper, paints, printing inks, powders and other materials for us where darkness is desirable, yet visibility of controls must be maintained.

Mr. Stutz said fluorescent-dyed paper would make counterfeiting difficult, and he also suggested that the materials in inks would be a modern answer to the problem of marking laundry invisibly.

He suggested phosphorescent materials will find wide peacetime application in the home to mark furniture, "to save barked shins," and commercially in theaters for carpets and seats.

New "safety colors" exhibited by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. included "alert orange," "fire protection red," "precaution blue," "high visibility yellow," "safety green," and "traffic white, gray or black."

The colors are used in industry to mark points such as electrical switch boxes, machinery, fire fighting equipment, hoists, steps, edges and railings to which it is desirable to attract attention.

C. & O. Net Cut Sharply By Higher Taxes

CLEVELAND (AP)—War-stimulated traffic last year gave the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. the largest total income of its history, although net income dropped $1,794,757 from the previous year, because of "higher taxes, higher wages and higher cost of materials," the road's annual report showed.

Net earnings were $31,368,680, equal to $4.04 per common share, the report said, against 1942 net income of $33,153,437, or $4.25 per share in 1942. Gross income from all sources last year was $216,467,710, an increase of $28,135,824 over the previous year.

In a letter to stockholders, embodied in the report, President Carl E. Newton declared the reduction in net earnings is "a further contribution to the war, because federal income taxes alone increased nearly $10,000,000 above the total for 1942." State, federal and property taxes paid by C & O last year totaled $60,577,698, he said.

Debt reductions during the years 1938 to 1943 inclusive totaled $35,174,000 and annual interest charges were reduced by more than $2,000,000, despite issuance of $29,550,000 of equipment trust certificates.

Mr. Newton said C & O had applied for reconsideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its decision denying permission to award common shareholders $76,000,000 in new preference stock at the rate of $10 par value for each share of common stock held.

Discussing the postwar outlook, Mr. Newton told shareholders "the question of whether and to what extent, in postwar America, there will exist incentives to the public's investment of its savings in industrial enterprises is a vital one to all American industry.

"Under such tax laws as those of the present—which were formulated under the exigencies

Ickes Stamps More Gas Talk As Idle Patter

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said last night that "contrary to the impression held in some quarters," there is no possibility at this time of increasing civilian gasoline rations in any section of the country.

"Despite any statements made by so-called 'informed sources,' stocks of gasoline for civilian use are tight all over the country," said Secretary Ickes, who is Petroleum Administrator for War.

"Stocks of total crude petroleum and products in the United States are at the lowest level they have been in the last 20 years. The allocations for the second quarter of 1944 have been made to the Office of Price Administration. It is not expected that these will be changed."

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy PAW Chief, in a supplemental statement, said that east coast petroleum supplies are generally in a better position than they were last year but "this does not mean that there is an abundance of gasoline supplies. We are merely in a better working position in this area now, and thus may be able to avoid the serious shortages that constantly plagued us all last summer."

Mr. Davies said the PAW does not foresee any substantial easing of the situation, for military demands continue to increase and "the more we supply to the military, the less is available for civilians."

Mr. Davies said that with two big pipe lines now operating from Texas to the east, the transportation problem has eased somewhat but the current problem is "primarily one of supply." The United States must be considered as a unit, he added, with no one section being separated from the remainder of the nation.

While it is true, he said, that shipments of petroleum products are at an all-time high, military demands also are at an all-time high.

Michigan Fish Disappear

The smelt, a fish common to Lake Michigan, disappeared mysteriously from those waters in the winter of 1943.

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Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5532 W. 8

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

When you buy something from an advertiser in
The Christian Science Monitor
please let him know that you are responding to his advertisement.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baker
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

JAMES RUGG & SON, Ltd.
Builders : Decorators : Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
168, EARLS COURT ROAD, S. W. 5
Tel. Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us? *We will gladly serve you.*
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

HATS
DESIGNED AND REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
REMOVED TO
121, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 9997

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
INSTALLATIONS ALTERATIONS
REPAIRS

FURS
All Models Made from Selected Skins
Remodelling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
FLORENCE CRITTEN
48, MARBOR STREET
New Bond St., London, W. 1. Mayfair 9469

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Deere Chambers
Bruton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1876
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E. Wanstead

SCHOOL OUTFITS for GIRLS
Phone: WAN. 0748
Dunham's High Street
Agents for CHILPRUFE and BEAU BRUMMEL

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd.
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING *Days* STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

MISS DORNE
Ladies' Hairdresser
151a, Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill
Experienced Permanent Waving

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
98 West Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
100 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
287 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes
(Continued)

The Personal Firm for the Best MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE LTD.
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
185 and 271, Upper Richmond Road, Putney Telephone: Putney 1200
68, Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13 Telephone: Riverside 1065
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew, and Richmond

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

Every Type of
INSURANCE EFFECTED
House, contents, cars, life, etc.
Before renewing please apply to
G. H. OVERALL
Insurance Broker
84, Stapleton Rd., S. W. 16
Streatham 0383

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker's
Telephone Ealing 0067
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET, BLACKPOOL PHONE 3174

BOLTON

McCARTNEY BROS.
21, 23, 25 Corporation Street
54 Knowsley Street
56 Great Moor Street
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Complete House Furnisher Carpet Warehouseman
33-35 Corporation St. and Market Hall
Tel. 776
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 372 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAIR STYLING INDIVIDUAL and DISTINCTIVE

Our expert way of caring for the hair brings out the natural highlights and soft texture which always appeals. Your attractiveness is enhanced by the studied harmony we achieve.
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28, Little Lane, Toller Lane
Telephone: 3987 BRADFORD

Brown Muff's *of* BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)
Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 5750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
18 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2788-9
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER of BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 27 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
NEW SPRING COATS AND SUITS
5, Silver Street Bury 897
and 10-12, Crompton Street

ENGLAND

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4284-6

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Go to
Sergeant's
of Harrogate
Specialists in
Tailored Costumes
Coats
Exclusive Hats
Knitwear Blouses
Lingerie and Hosiery
Hand Bags Gloves
Neckwear, Scarves, etc.
Harrogate James Street Tel. 3151

PARKER'S LIBRARY
The Gift Shop
Stationery and Books
(Book Tokens Exchanged)
12, Cambridge Crescent
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4555

WM. HUDSON
(Late of W. Rowntree & Sons, Ltd.)
Household and Fancy LINENS
7, Cambridge Road Tel. 2586

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hatters and Hosiers
Tailors and Shirt Makers

OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37, John William Street

Shaw & Hellas Ltd
THE SHOEMEN
JOHN WILLIAM STREET

HULL

Tel: 34615
Oxtoby & Johnson, Ltd.
FISHMONGERS & POULTERERS
Licensed Dealers in Game
PARAGON SQUARE

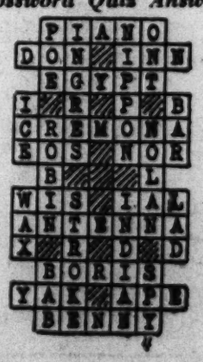
KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
41 Highgate, Kendal Westmoreland Tel. 348

LEEDS

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
CROSS GATES & HALTON
Memorial Renovations and Inscriptions
Garden Ornaments
Residence "Clearway"
107, Crossgates Road
Cross Gates
LEEDS

Crossword Quix Answers



ENGLAND

LEEDS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 23061, 9 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 2261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 1/6 to 21/-

J. Collinson & Co.
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

CHARLES & Co.
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

Speirs & Gledsdale, Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
10-12a High St., Wavertree
Liverpool, 15
Tel. Wavertree 416

Armstrong
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
13 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

SHOES WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
54/56 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

ELOCUTION
MISS UNA RASHLEIGH
Public Reading and Speaking
All Branches of Dramatic Art
33, Blackfriars St., Manchester 3 BLA 1339

ROBINSON'S
BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE, Ltd.
Household and Fancy Linens of every kind.
Curtains, and Underwear, etc.
"Specialists in all we sell"
7, Barton Square, St. Anne's Square Manchester.

TYPEWRITERS WANTED
Any machine not over 20 years old required for PRIORITY use. Best cash prices given.
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24, Brown Street, Manchester, 2.
Ribbons, Carbons, Duplicators, Stationery

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

RICKARDS
THE MEN'S SHOP
Late 20, Old Millgate
now
9, HANGING DITCH, Corn Exchange

A. & S. WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
82 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
Navana LTD
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
2, WATER LANE, WILMSLOW

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, LTD.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open — Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GROCERIES THAT NEVER DISAPPOINT
Get them from
MARSDENS

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45456

R. WALTERS
618 and 507, Mansfield Road, Sherwood
Quality Fruit and Vegetables

An Electrical or Radio Fault
The Remedy! "THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, LTD.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Road
Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

FREDA WARD
38, Manchester Old Road
Middleton
A Choice Selection of
Hosiery, Wools, and Embroidery Materials, also Fancy Goods

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

CLEGG and ROLLANS LTD.
21, Drake St. Tel. 2779
ENSEMBLES and SUITS
GOWNS for Day and Evening Wear

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street, Rochdale
Telephone 2296

QUALITY and SERVICE at
HALFPENNEY'S
12, Drake Street
THE LADIES' OUTFITTER
LATEST FASHIONS FOR PRESENT WEAR
Jaeger & Chilprufe depot

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073 Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield Telephone 63091

For Satisfactory Shopping
VISIT
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability
CHARLES MARSHALL
the High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

When in Southport spend a day at
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET

PURSERS
Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET SOUTHPORT

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A. F. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 Lord Street, Southport Ph. 55470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
Sundays—7 till 11 p. m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons
Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAW LTD
6 and 8, Wright Street
Printers and Stationers
Southport Telephone 2690

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport
STO. 2650

WAKEFIELD

"MAYBELLE'S"
Complete Curtain Service
Loose Covers
Made Up and Fitted
All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted FREE OF CHARGE
14, Little Westgate

ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829 Established 1772

Send your Dry Cleaning & Laundry to
THE STEAM LAUNDRY (WAKEFIELD) Ltd.
Quick Service by Expert Craftsmen
Granby Street, Wakefield
Phone 2165

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats, Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin
Established 1776

STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 32028

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Northern Ireland

BELFAST (Continued)

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, High Street
Established a Century

For Fresh Flowers, Fruit, Plants, Landscape Gardening and Gardening Advice
Go to
JAMES HAMILTON
Belfast Nurseries
Malone Road Phone 66733

E. RÖTTGER
16, Bedford Street
Telephone Belfast 26475
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Ave. and North St., Belfast
THE BELFAST DRAPERS and HOUSE FURNISHERS

STORMONTH'S STORES, LTD.
43-45, Ann Street
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock. We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application.
Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District.
Phone 22241—2 lines.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Decorators
MIDDLETON & SON
SHOWROOM
22A, Dublin Street

Second Hand Official Instruments Wanted
G. Hutchison and Sons
18, Forrest Road

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
109, Buchanan Street, Glasgow
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS of Distinction
We expect soon • when peace comes • to offer a large selection of artistic and useful articles.

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow
Established 1904 Telephone: Western 942

WALTER G. HYSLOP
(Peter S. Irving, Proprietor)
Musical Instrument Merchant
Pianoforte and Organ Tuning and Repairing Expert
132, Byres Road, Glasgow, W. 2.

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Bring Sunny Hours by Saying It With
FLOWERS
from
MARY FOX
312, Argyle St., and 194, London Rd., S. E.

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Steberess Mineral Station Glasgow C. 1
Prompt Attention to all orders Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1870 TEL. CENT. 2725

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol etc Garaging

HELENSBURGH

THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
78, WEST PRINCES STREET
HELENSBURGH Telephone 394
Typewriting and Copying of Church and Committee Reports, etc.
All work strictly confidential.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Rearranging the Letters on the Keyboard Might Add to Typing Speed?

When the typewriter was first developed, the arrangement of the letters on its keyboard was more or less patterned after the distribution of letters in a printer's case for hand-set type.

This arrangement, many persons feel, is not ideal, particularly for use by the many typists who are predominantly right-handed in the matter of manual dexterity.

As the letters now occur on the typewriter keyboard, a person using the "touch" system will do 57 per cent of the key punching with his left hand, while the usually more dextrous right hand carries only the relatively light 43 per cent of the load.

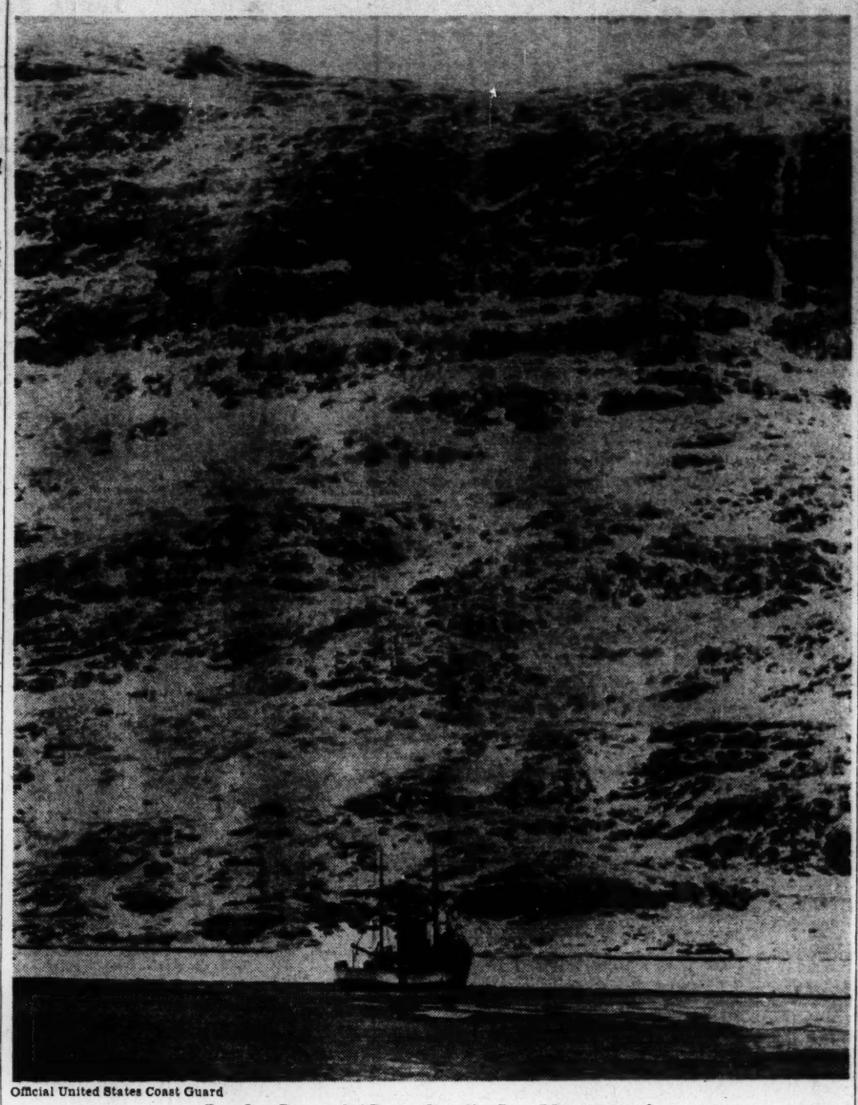
Not long ago there was quite a stir in news circles over a typewriter keyboard designed by Lieutenant Commander August Dvorak of the U. S. Navy. Some almost fantastic claims (the figures exceeding previous world's records made on standard typewriters) were made for the typing speed possible with the redesigned machine.

What seems, however, to be more officially authenticated, is the claim that a Navy Department typist did achieve 108 words a minute on the Dvorak machine, which is 35 per cent faster than the Navy typists can bat out on a machine having a standard keyboard. And many civilian office managers have to be content with typists capable of a modest 50 words a minute on standard machines.

The increased speed is attributed to the fact that the new keyboard (worked out on the basis of time and motion studies of typists in action) makes the left hand do but 44 per cent of the work, while the up-and-coming right hand carries 56 per cent of the typing load.

Do not expect, however, to see an immediate, universal, overnight switch to the Dvorak system. Wartime prohibitions keep manufacturers from making the newly designed machines for civilians at present. And even if they could be manufactured in unlimited quantities, it would still be a really colossal job to remodel the millions of standard machines now in daily use and to persuade all the typists to master the new keyboard.—W. P. Keasbey.

Top row of lettered keys:
? : : PYFGCRL ?
Middle row:
AOEUIDHTNS ½
Bottom row:
: Q J K X B M W V Z
DVORAK KEYBOARD


Official United States Coast Guard

In the Lee of 'Greenland's Icy Mountains'

A tiny British trawler, made smaller in contrast with the towering ice-clad cliff, lying at safe anchorage after a five weeks' buffeting about on the North Atlantic. The ship, forced out of a westbound convoy by engine trouble, was located by a Coast Guard cutter and towed to this Greenland inlet. Temporary repairs were effected and the freezing and half-starved British sailors were fed and given first aid aboard the cutter.

Today's Quotation

Silver and gold are not the only coin; virtue too passes current all over the world. — EURIPIDES

Jobs for Servicemen

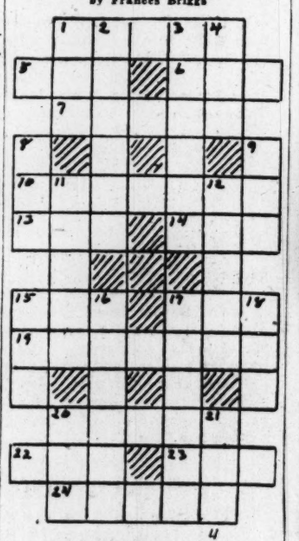
The American Legion and the Omaha World-Herald are cooperating in the establishment of a job clearing house for returned servicemen. The newspaper is carrying, free of charge, classified advertising describing the abilities of returned veterans.

Pure Rubber

Latin American rubber totaling 22,380 tons was imported into the United States in 1943.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

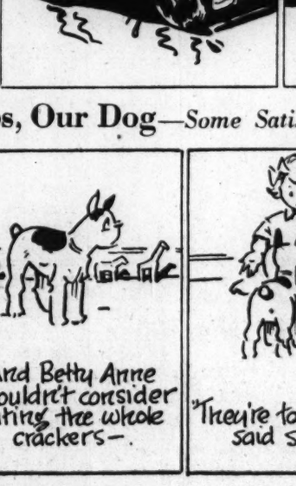


Across
1—Composer Prokofieff plays what musical instrument?
5—Would you don, pet, or row a poncho?
6—Tavern.
7—Cleopatra was queen of what country?
10—What Italian city was once famous for its violins?
13—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
14—And not.
15—What State of U. S. is noted for its dairy products (abbr.)?
17—Adjective suffix.
19—What is one of horns or feelers of an insect?
20—What is first name of Godunov, hero of a Moussorgsky opera?
22—What is an ox of Tibet?
23—To mimic.
24—What radio and movie comedian is married to Mary Livingstone?

Down
1—"The Haunted Palace" was written by what American poet?
2—What French artist painted "Oedipus and the Sphinx"?
3—What is another name for Japan?
4—What Canadian province leads in manufacturing (abbr.)?
5—Frozen water.
9—What is a counter at which food is served?
11—What bird lays pale greenish-blue eggs?
12—What fictional character was greatly affected by Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"?
15—What substance is used by bees for constructing the honeycomb?
16—What do you call the oarsman who sits nearest the stern and sets the time?
17—What ocean lies south of Asia and east of Africa?
18—Youth.
20—Sir William S. Gilbert was author of "____ Ballads."
21—Secret agent.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Facts and Figures


THE COST OF REARING A CHILD FROM BIRTH TO 18 YEARS OF AGE IS APPROXIMATELY $7,500 IN AMERICAN FAMILIES WITH AN AVERAGE INCOME OF $2,500 A YEAR
U.S. WAR EXPENDITURES DURING 1943 AVERAGED ABOUT $78,000,000,000
IT'S A FACT JEEPS WITH FLANGED WHEELS ARE USED AS SWITCH ENGINES IN AUSTRALIA
K. PARRIS
A POCKET GOPHER HAS BEEN KNOWN TO DIG A TUNNEL 600 FT. LONG IN 48 HOURS.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln on Reading

One day a visitor to the White House, remembering President Lincoln's lack of formal education, sought to discount the value of books.

"I feel the need of reading," rejoined Mr. Lincoln. "It is a loss to a man not to have grown up among books."

"Men of force," the visitor answered, "can very well get along without books. They do their own thinking instead of adopting what other men think. Consider your own experience."

"I have considered it," said the President, "but I still value the use of books. They serve to show a man that those thoughts of his that he believed were original are not very new after all."

Story of Ten Dollars

Detroit

A young woman who works in the Internal Revenue Department was dashing for her evening bus on Cadillac Square. Suddenly she stopped as her gaze fell on a ten dollar bill. As she stooped to pick it up, she saw she was beside a young soldier on guard duty.

She asked him if he had lost the bill and he replied rather dejectedly that he had not. "Oh, well," said the girl, "you were standing nearer to it than I." Then she thrust the bill into his hand. Noticing his astonishment the girl added "Oh, you need it more than I do," and hurried on.

Brevities

Railway executives are beginning to worry about the state of their business after the war. They appear to be afraid that a grateful public will grant the railroads a well-deserved rest.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Back from the factory and shipyard, Rosie will adore the postwar kitchen. As revealed in the sketches it seems to have everything but a punch press for doughnut making.—Detroit News.

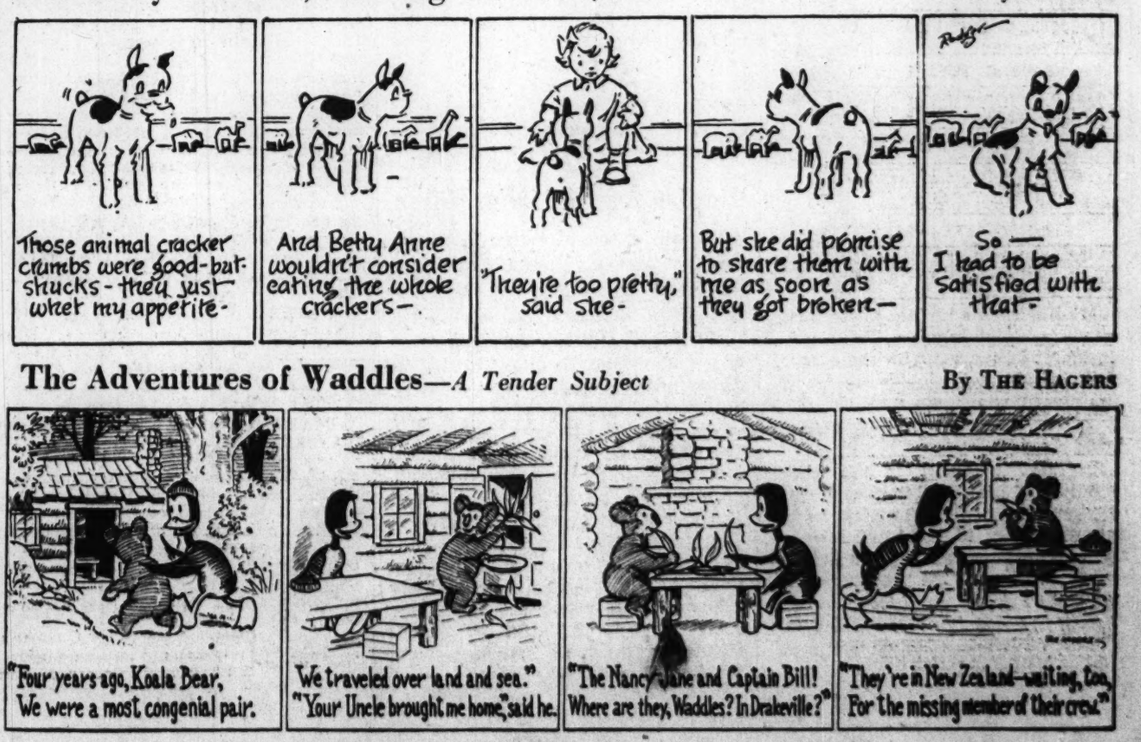
Dandelion greens are again being hailed as a great delicacy by those suburban residents who have bumper crops on their lawns. As a rule their neighbors ignore the subtle invitation.

Sergeant Pilchock

"He wants to know why there isn't any blubber in the "K" ration package."

NEWS ITEM — CHICAGO — INTERIOR DECORATORS USE MUD PACKS TO RESTORE LUSTER IN MARBLE & MOSAICS
IF IT'LL DO IT TO MARBLE, IT OUGHT TO HELP YOU, PAW
MUD HOLE
IT'S BEEN THAT WAY FOR A MONTH, BUT I CAN'T SEE ANY IMPROVEMENT
SOME POLITICIANS THROW A LOT OF MUD BUT LACK A LOT OF LUSTER
BUT, MOTHER-CHICAGO DECORATORS...
NEVER MIND ABOUT THEM — THIS IS ONE PLACE WHERE IT DOESN'T ADD LUSTER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Satisfaction* By Rodgers


Those animal cracker crumbs were good-but-shucks-they just whet my appetite-
And Betty Anne wouldn't consider eating the whole crackers—.
"They're too pretty," said she-
But she did promise to share them with me as soon as they got broken—
So— I had to be satisfied with that-

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Tender Subject* By The Hagers

"Four years ago, Koala Bear, We were a most congenial pair.
We traveled over land and sea." "Your Uncle brought me home," said he.
"The Nancy Jane and Captain Bill! Where are they, Waddles? In Drakeville?"
"They're in New Zealand—waiting, too, For the missing members of their crew."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Negroes in Primaries

For nearly eighty years the Constitution of the United States has said:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Fifteenth Amendment was intended to insure the right of Negroes to vote, but in the South today they have no real voice in elections. Will the Supreme Court's latest decision basically alter that situation?

No one who knows the history of the "carpetbag era" when white men from the North used "Negro supremacy" to pillage and humiliate the South, can wonder why ways were found to nullify the Fifteenth Amendment. No one who has lived in the South will fail to understand why the Democratic Party in Texas had a rule barring Negroes from voting in primary elections. Yet those primaries are in effect the election.

Texas tried earlier to exclude Negroes from primaries by law, but the law was held unconstitutional. Finally the Democratic Party provided that its State Convention should fix the qualification for party membership. In 1935 the Supreme Court unanimously upheld this device in the Grovey case, on the ground that the party convention was not created by law and was the agent not of the State but of a "voluntary association."

Now the Court has gone behind the surface to the actual condition. It recognized that the primaries are effective instruments of government and held that since the State requires the party to hold primaries, the party acts as agent of the State. And the right to vote cannot be denied by any State on account of race or color.

Only time will tell the practical effects of the decision on Negro voting in Texas and seven other States having similar bans. New devices may be found for "keeping the ballot box white." Poll taxes, and other "discouragements" may still be largely effective. The result may again raise questions about the effectiveness—or the wisdom—of trying to impose by Federal power rules which a local community rejects.

Some unforeseen results may turn up if the general line of this decision is followed in other cases. It may raise some very interesting questions about public supervision of "voluntary associations" such as labor unions. It may lead to other decisions against discriminatory rules, reaching even to the poll tax.

Fundamentally this decision reflects a changing attitude. Whatever the special reasons for limiting suffrage, the temper of the times is for removing the reasons, such as ignorance, racial antipathies, social or economic disadvantages. One may hope that changes will be wisely carried through, but the process of broadening American democracy will not be stopped.

The New American Navy

Opportunity and responsibility, but no cause for complacency, may be read between the lines of the address James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, delivered to the Bond Club in New York Monday. Mr. Forrestal said the United States will possess at the end of this year a naval air and sea armada equal to the naval strength of the rest of the world.

Mr. Forrestal wisely refuses to regard this Navy as a reason for American aloofness from the rest of the world, however. He seems to regard it as a possible support for a world association of nations. That is realistic. Not even the Navy which Americans have now built up might do more than postpone another war a few years unless the United States took part in organizing peace under law.

The existence of this tremendous naval power should help Americans to rid themselves of fear that they will be in some way deprived of their proper influence by joining with other nations to maintain peace. The American factor is enormous in the eyes of other nations. It is usually the American himself who underrates the ability of his nation to hold its own in world councils.

The war potential is the peace potential. If the new American Navy convinces the average American of his nation's ability to make the most of the opportunities and responsibilities which await it in the postwar world, that Navy's power and usefulness will exceed any measurements which can be stated in tonnages of ships or numbers of planes.

Pacific Battle Plan

Announcement of the seizure of ten more atolls in the Marshalls does not complete the capture of those islands. The Japanese are still entrenched on at least three atolls, but though they command air fields and good harbors it is not likely they can be substantially reinforced by air or sea. Their fall is, presumably, a matter of time.

In the meantime, the Navy has secured good new harbors, useful new air bases in the Central Pacific, and is using them for long range forays.

Much the same can be said of the Southwest Pacific, where only sporadic Japanese resistance continues, and General MacArthur sends bombers 'round the clock against Rabaul, and declares the Admiralties won.

These developments are not "strikes," not hit-and-run maneuvers. They are steady, relentless moves to root out resistance, establish bases and inexorably push nearer Tokyo. The war in the Pacific is progressing according to a good plan.

Bear Down on Them!

A California reader sends in a six-column reproduction of a photograph from the Oakland Tribune showing row after row of automobiles—all that could be crowded into the picture—parked at the Bay Meadows racetrack, near that San Francisco Bay city, on its recent opening day. Although the OPA had issued warnings that it planned to have agents on hand, the crowd broke all attendance records—and it was obvious, the newspaper said, that they didn't all walk or ride the streetcars. Federal agents found 500 cars with B or C stickers.

It is notorious that war-workers, bidding against each other, have run up the price of used cars in some instances to considerably over the sale price of the car when new. Why should those who misuse these cars—to say nothing of rubber and gasoline—for driving to the racetracks be permitted to operate them? If the authorities can take away a man's license for violating traffic laws, why not for flagrantly violating emergency wartime regulations?

Consumer Inning

No one doubts that Congress will extend the Stabilization Act, but as the long hearings continue before the Senate Banking Committee some doubt does arise whether the trend will be to strengthen or weaken the law.

It was not until last week that consumers got an inning, and the plea of the various groups that subsidies be continued in order to hold food prices down seemed to spark little enthusiastic response from the committee members. They had heard the cry of the farmers for higher prices, not subsidies, and if the surface signs are to be credited, those cries ring loudly in Senatorial ears. For it is a fact that consumers are poorly organized, while farmers are potent at the polls.

However, subsidies are intertwined in the whole fabric of the policies restraining inflation. Even many farm leaders agree that the subsidy program cannot be scrapped overnight. They ask for a tapering off, though admittedly at a rather precipitous rate.

It remains for the major labor organizations to appear before the committee and repeat their flat warning that wage lines cannot be held unless food price lines are held, or even rolled back. Faced with that prospect, which is to say the prospect of a spiraling race between food prices and wages, with those of fixed incomes caught in the middle of the tornado, the committee may well take a more realistic view of the necessity for continued subsidies.

Replacing the Iron Horse

There is a tone of pathos in the report that the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad contemplates complete Dieselization of its motive-power, for the old "Iron Horse" still has its admirers to whom the tones of its whistle, its chugging on the grades, and its sturdy, businesslike appearance are as the voices and physiognomy of old friends. The G. M. & O. concludes that replacement of steam by Diesel power would, eventually, produce large economies. But it is at the expense of sentiment. The steam locomotive still has countless adherents, who hold it in affection. Could such a thing be done on those suburban lines where thousands look every morning for "Old 303" or its counterpart to come snorting around the be[nd]

Home Front Soldier

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Education Aims

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There can be a "magnificent America" and education is the road to it. This was correctly the consensus according to the report of the Wartime Conference of the American Association of School Administrators as recorded in The Christian Science Monitor. There should be two central themes in democratic teaching enforced upon our juvenile future citizens, with the choice of learning at a maturer age following the successful completion of the first two parts of the course of study. The two necessary ingredients of a citizen's education are: preparation for life as a citizen of our country, with the rights, duties, and responsibilities appertaining thereto; and preparation for the earning of a livelihood.

These two aims of education are inseparable, and only full recognition of them will lead us to the "magnificent America" to which we are looking forward. Complete collaboration between school and industry will bring us to this goal if the co-operation is in both the social and economic sense. With the use of farm and machine shop, hospital and church, orchard and office, library and town hall, factory and mine, forest and dairy, all as laboratories and functioning parts of the system of education, linked and bound together as fashioners of better workmen and citizens, America can and will be as magnificent as we want to make it. Then, with a wiser and more understandingly capable America, we can carry out our part of the promise of the Four Freedoms for the world. (Cpl.) ROBERT V. MACDOWELL

Camp Adair, Ore.

Not "Unduly Pessimistic"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reference is made to a letter in your publication written by E. H. MacDaniels, Forest Engineer, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Seattle, Wash., entitled "Unduly Pessimistic." There is one serious mistake, or mis-statement of fact in the second paragraph concerning the method of computing growth that was used by the Forest Survey. It reads: "For Douglas-fir the estimates are based on measurements of living trees that would make at least one log 32 feet long and 12 inches in diameter inside the bark at the small end. Such a tree would be about 60 years old. Growth that takes place in trees that have not yet reached this size and that would not produce this standard sawlog is not measured." The last sentence is incorrect.

I have been connected with the Nationwide Forest Survey since its inception in 1930. Four methods of computing growth were used in the Douglas-fir region on the Pacific Coast. These were: Current annual growth, periodic annual growth, realizable growth, and potential growth. Current annual growth includes the growth on all trees of sawlog size plus the volume and growth of all trees that come into sawlog size during the year.

Periodic annual growth includes not only the growth on all sawlog-sized trees at the time the calculation was made, but also all of the volume and growth of trees coming into sawlog size during whatever period was used.

As pointed out by MacDaniels, the Douglas-fir report shows that after the virgin timber has been removed and these cut-over areas have been restocked, then growth may be as much as 7.4 billion feet per year provided that utilization practices far more intensive than have even been approached on the Pacific Coast are used. Therefore, it is not pessimistic for the Forest Survey to show in addition to current annual growth the most optimistic picture that could reasonably be expected under the most intensive utilization practices. The utilization standards on the Pacific Coast have not materially changed during the past 20 years. They were less intensive than normal during the depression, and have been more intensive than normal during the past three or four years.

I think the significant figure is the amount of growth that is actually utilizable under economically sound utilization practices, and not the 7.4 billion feet which MacDaniels suggests as the significant figure.

JAMES W. GIRARD,
Asst. Director, Forest Survey

Washington

Bolivian Labor Conditions

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue you published an article on the above subject by an "American in Bolivia" which I venture to recommend to the attention of all Americans desirous of bettering the condition of the Bolivian tin miner. To double his wages would be no remedy. It would simply mean giving him more time and opportunity for drink.

I have been nearly 60 years in this country, and have traveled a great deal, and know a little (a very little) of Bolivia. I think the proposal made is a sound one—i.e., to administer what available surplus funds there might be, by an independent body, for the benefit of the living and educational needs of the miner. But why wait for the intervention of the U. S. Government? The system might be established by a private firm, Bolivian or foreign, and the few others in the country would follow suit.

The same system might perhaps be applied to the higher paid staffs of the tin mines—i.e., create a fund for traveling and education—but this is by the way.

Buenos Aires — BRITISH-ARGENTINE

A Catalan Artist

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The copy of The Christian Science Monitor with a reproduction in the Home Forum of the painting, "Three Young Women of Fraga," by the Catalan artist, Miguel Viladrich, came to me simultaneously with the number of the Catalan-language monthly magazine, "Ressorgiment" of Buenos Aires, of December, 1943, in which the present residence of Senyor Viladrich, which is not certainly the Castle of Urganda, near Fraga, in Aragon, is revealed.

Obviously, Miguel Viladrich is one more Catalan intellectual who has found life in his native Catalonia unbearable under Spanish Falangism. Permit me to translate from "Ressorgiment":

"Miguel Viladrich, the noted Catalan painter, has just closed (Nov. 29, 1943) an exhibition of his most recent works in the galleries 'Renombre' of Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina. . . . The paintings are the result of the artist's residence in the Province of Catamarca since 1939."

I hope this information may interest you as well as some of Miguel Viladrich's friends in this country. J. VENTURA SUREDA

Forest Hills, N. Y.

The Postwar Situation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The most intelligent, practical, and comprehensive statement I have yet seen on the postwar situation is that of Erwin D. Canham, "The World Will Want to Work," in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor. It would be well if that article might reach the hands of thinkers and doers universally.

Let me take this opportunity to say that, in my contact with the business world, I find The Christian Science Monitor frequently quoted and gravely considered in its broad and practical stand on domestic and international problems. MAUDE DEVERSE NEWTON

Kansas City, Mo.

Not Economy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The subject of waste in clothing material by not letting the men have two-pants suits is something that should have the attention of those who are trying to make clothes go the longest time per suit, and thus keep down inflation, as well as save material.

One coat will last as long as three pairs of trousers, yet we are allowed only one pair of trousers per suit. CHARLES A. GORDON

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Women and Spiritual Leadership

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

While women's groups are passing resolutions saying women must sit at the peace table, it is actually being accomplished.

What many women overlook is the fact that after this war there may be no formal peace conference. The peace will be largely written in the series of United Nations conferences, some of which have already taken place and others of which are scheduled for the near future.

Belated appointment of Dean Mildred Thompson of Vassar College to join the American delegation already en route to conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London adds to the American record of having at least one woman at each of these conferences.

At the insistence of Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Josephine Schain, formerly of the National Conference for the Cause and Cure of War, was appointed a delegate to the Hot Springs food conference. Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of the Social Security Board, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey of Chicago, both active in the Democratic Party, were members of the United States delegation to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference in Atlantic City last November. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has been named a Government delegate to the International Labor Office conference in Philadelphia in April.

Glad as women's groups are to see women delegates appointed to these conferences, it is likely that those named have not always been the people they would have chosen. Most American women's groups are too slow-moving to make their influence strongly felt in Washington. Besides, conferences are arranged behind closed doors, or at least the women's groups have no way of knowing what is being planned.

In the case of the education conference, the announcement that it would be held and the names of the American delegation were made public simultaneously. A few days later, the State Department announced that Dean Thompson had been added to the list. She will have to do some tall hustling to catch up with the men, both in getting to London and to familiarize herself with the problem of rebuilding the educational and cultural facilities of Europe.

If women's groups are not more alert, women delegates to the peace table will continue to be chosen from the top. While not all such choices will prove unsatisfactory, this kind of appointment cannot furnish the real spiritual leadership for which the world looks to America. It must come through democratic processes. Some of the women that have been chosen thus far have been so busy acquiring an international viewpoint themselves that they have been able to contribute little in the way of leadership.

Why do women's groups insist on having a woman at the peace table, anyway? Because they have vague hope or trust that women have within themselves the compassion that will some day lead the world to a lasting peace. Men have tried to prevent wars but failed. Now even some of them ask, "Why not give the women a chance?"

Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, just back from a five-month visit to Great Britain and Sweden, finds a "yearning dependency" among Europeans for American spiritual leadership.

Yet she came home to find women mobbing cosmetics counters to avoid the increased luxury tax and shop windows filled with luxury goods because women are still willing to buy them—goods made by workers who should be in war plants or at least making work clothes for those that are.

Is this the leadership that the world is wanting? If America fails, warns Dr. Phillips, Russia will take the job.

In the Reader's Digest this month, Mrs. Roosevelt appeals for feminine representation at the peace conference—if any. Among the possible delegates she proposes Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Madame Molotov, wives of United Nations leaders. No doubt some of these are able women and could make a worthy contribution to the peace, but just because their husbands are great statesmen does not mean that they have the combination of wisdom and compassion that the peacemakers will need. These come only out of experience in world affairs.

There are American women with experience in foreign affairs—Vera Micheles Dean, Craig McGeachy, and Dorothy Detzer—who are already wielding an influence through writing, speaking, lobbying, and advising and are already taking an important part in the peace, but you won't hear one of them clamoring for "a seat for women at the peace table"—whatever that means.

We All Wait

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Occasionally, the Washington dispatches tell us that our national capital is seized by the "invasion jitters." Doubtless that is so. I do not believe the same thing is true of the rest of the country. As far as one can tell from some observation, some travel, some talk, some reading, the country is remarkably cool and businesslike, as far as impending events are concerned.

Of course, the over-all national atmosphere is not exactly calm. The war demands a tempo far beyond peacetime needs, and it has an accompanying feverishness. But this nervousness and agitation does not apply, among civilians, to the problem of the invasion. The American people have evidently made up their minds that the invasion will come some day, and they will be told about it. Until that moment, there is nothing more they can do except to keep on the job.

The pattern of war in the United States has greatly steadied down. We are accustomed to our various restrictions, we are working quite hard, the threat of inflation has receded, food and fuel are abundant, there is not so much moving about, housing is not so frantic a problem as formerly, army camps are not so populous with more men overseas. Only in the draft problem, with large numbers of 3-A's turning daily into 1-A's, is there increasing stress.

All this means that the United States is not experiencing the domestic wear and tear of war as it has been felt in Britain. And, of course, there is no parallel between our safe and luxurious life and that of the Soviet Union. So far, taking things on balance, we are having a very comfortable war. (I am not ignoring the many disruptions: the families separated, the bereavements, the sacrifices. But they are not the rule. In general, speaking relatively, it is indeed a "soft" war for U. S. home folk—so far.)

Whether this will be a good thing for us in the long run is very debatable. If we do not appreciate the grim meaning of war more adequately than our domestic comforts now indicate, we may not learn its lesson. Certainly our men in service will know its meaning. They will tell us when they return if we do not learn otherwise.

But the anomalous difference between the present experience of Americans at home and Americans at the various fronts continues to threaten to open a large gap which must be closed somehow. It is not exactly a global war for those of us who are living in the midst of a business boom, with large earnings or profits—even if taxes are high—with cities blazing with light, shops relatively well stocked with food, and a surprising amount of luxuries and ordinary consumers' goods in many lines.

We need, of course, a spiritual awareness of the problem we face. Sometimes that lesson is learned through suffering and hard times. Indeed, that is the usual way. But it can also be learned by consecration, by taking thought. And that is undoubtedly where we have failed, so far.

Such unawareness prevails among the civilian population. It is based in part on false confidence. Our industrial machine is so vast and powerful, now that it is fully geared-up and speeded-up for war production, that it can produce all that Mars demands without dire sacrifice. It can produce enough, and leave a margin for civilian use which contrasts vividly with Britain or starving peoples on the Continent.

There is only one conclusion: if we do not learn the lessons of this war while it is on, we shall have to learn them afterward. Then, it may well be harder.

In any case, as we said in the beginning, the Nation awaits the invasion calmly enough. After all the sensations we have experienced for many years, we are not readily shocked. We turn to murder trials, instead of the news from the Pruth. Our world-political education lags. Our politics at home, however, have a field day.

It is about time for our leaders to tell us a few home truths, and for us to listen to them. There is still time to learn.

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